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FIRST EDITION

MARRIAGE DESECRATION

The Divorce Jugglers of New York—Law and Decency Set at Defiance—How Evidence is Manufactured by Professional Perjurers.

Much has been written concerning the loose divorce laws of Indiana, Illinois, and Connecticut, and it is generally supposed that those States offer facilities for severing the marriage relation which can be found in no other section. The statutes of this State refusing divorces except for the crime of adultery, it would seem that New York should be the last place in which a person would apply for divorce on trivial grounds of complaint, and there is a popular idea that with all the evils which society suffers in this city the divorce business has not attained a foothold here. This impression is very erroneous. The accommodations afforded at western railway stations, where trains are said to stop fifteen minutes for divorces, are equalled, if not surpassed in this respect in New York, and any married man or woman who discovers a new affinity can here be cut loose from a matrimonial partner in the most expeditious manner.

But there is a class of men who make a regular business of procuring divorces, who keep about them a retinue of professional perjurers to manufacture evidence, and who will get a decree of divorce for any person at short notice. Not only are false affidavits made out, but judicial signatures are forged, and, in nine cases out of ten, the credulous applicant receives for his money a decree of divorce which will not stand a moment when disputed by regular legal proceedings.

There is one class of applicants who are always furnished by the procurer with a genuine divorce. This includes married persons who may be still living together, and whose position in society is such as to make it certain that the defendant would contest a divorce decree unless based upon positive and genuine evidence of adultery. Such parties, if living in New York, generally insist upon having a divorce in conformity with the laws of the State, and are willing to pay the procurer a sum sufficiently large to induce him to work up the case in an elaborate and perfect manner. Two illustrations will suffice to show the exact nature of this class, and the means employed by the procurer in obtaining a valid divorce.

These cases are among the least villanous operations of the regular divorce procurer, and divorces thus obtained cannot be set aside. Fortunately they are comparatively few in number, but the other class of divorces includes innumerable cases and involves a complete system of perjury and forgery from beginning to end. To illustrate:—

Mrs. John Smith, residing in New York, writes to the divorce procurer that her husband has ill-treated her, that she suspects him of adultery, and that she wants a divorce. The procurer replies that if she will forward a formal complaint, accompanied by a certain sum of money, and pay another amount upon the divorce being obtained, her wishes shall be gratified. Next mail brings the complaint to the procurer, who calls in his professional perjurers and acquaints them with the contents of the complaint. If, however, it is not strong enough the procurer makes out another, forges the signature of Mrs. Smith, and, enclosing the new complaint in a document signed with a bogus name as plaintiff's attorney, sends it to the referree appointed by the court to take testimony in divorce suits. The law requires that the defendants shall be summoned to appear; and to get over this difficulty the procurer fills out the following form of affidavit and attaches to it a bogus name:—

Superior Court of the City of New York, — ——, being duly sworn, says, that on the — day of ——, deponent served the annexed summons on ——, the defendant in this action, by delivering to and leaving with said defendant, ——, personally, a true copy of said annexed summons, at ——, in the city of ——, deponent knowing the person on whom he served the summons, as aforesaid, to be the defendant in this action. —— ——.

Sworn to before me, this — day of ——, ——.

The following is the form of summons above referred to, and which, of course, is never served upon the defendant:—

——, plaintiff, against ——, defendant.

Summons for relief.

To —— ——;—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the city of New York, at the City Hall, New York; and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. — ——, within twenty days after the serving of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer to the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

—— ——,

Plaintiff's attorney.

Dated ——, ——.

The signature as plaintiff's attorney is also bogus in this case, and the preliminary documents thus manufactured having been sent to the referee, the hired tools of the procurer go before the referee to give evidence. Each perjurer gives a bogus name to the referee, and has a slip of paper inside his hat, bearing the dates mentioned in the complaint, so as to make no mistakes. As he makes his statement he keeps an eye on the memorandum in his hat, and is thus enabled to tell a straight story. Three or four of such rascals having made affidavits corresponding with the complaint, the referee, who, perhaps, may be acting in good faith, sums up the evidence with a recommendation, and the case goes to the Court, when, the defendant not appearing, the decree of divorce is immediately issued. Before any record is made of the decree the procurer makes sure of his fee, and then forwards the decree to the complainant, who knows nothing of the details of the suit.

In some cases the divorce proceedings are not placed on the record at all, unless the applicant for divorce personally attends to it. Thus, in less than a month, Mrs. Smith gets her divorce, and imagines herself free; but if the husband, upon discovering the affair, makes an appeal, he will have very little difficulty in getting the decree set aside. The bogus witnesses, however, cannot be found, and if the divorce producer is required to produce them he can manufacture just as many affidavits as he may need to relieve himself from the dilemma. The witnesses give some boarding-house as their place of residence, and as it is impossible for the proprietors of such places to always remember the names of their boarders, there is not much probability of the fraud being proved to its fullest extent.

But there is still a more profound depth of villany into which some of these procurers dive. Where applications for divorce are based upon complaints of abandonment or cruel treatment it is necessary to get the decree from some court in Connecticut, Indiana, or Illinois. Chicago is the favorite place for such operations, although Indianapolis and New Haven are extensively patronized. A party in New Jersey applying to a New York procureur for a divorce must have the evidence taken before a New Jersey referee. The procurer in this instance not only manufactures bogus affidavits, but concocts a bogus referee's report and forwards to New Haven, Chicago, and Indianapolis a mass of documents which do not contain a single genuine signature except that of the complainant. By means of similar trickery the court before which the case comes up is satisfied of the reliability of the documents, and a decree is issued divorcing parties who may never have been in the State where the divorce is granted.

A messenger is generally sent to New Haven with the documents, but those going to Indianapolis and Chicago are forwarded by mail unless peculiar circumstances make it necessary to personally engineer the case. As before stated; in many instances of divorces thus fradulently obtained, the defendant may have been guilty, and, consequently, does not contest the matter; but if some of these cases were to be energetically investigated it would reveal a system of fraud and perjury of astounding magnitude. There are very recent cases that can be cited where all the villanies above mentioned were committed, and divorce documents are being almost daily manufactured for parties living in different parts of the Union, which would send their authors to the State Prison at short notice. —*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

"SINE DIE."

The Council of Wild Women in Session—Their Future Meetings to be Held in Utopia—Pathos Too Deep For Words.

Some eighteen or twenty of the forlorn and faithful even unto death met yesterday afternoon in New York. Mrs. Wilbur called the meeting to order with the remark that they had not expected to meet at all, and should transact no business, which assurance was altogether superfluous—the association having never transacted any business except talking. The orators and oratresses of the occasion looked crestfallen and hung their heads as if something fearful had happened, the said personages having been engaged for a whole week in altogether useless rumination. Murmurs of discontent, loud and prolonged, went up from all parts of the room, or rather from all parts where anybody was seated.

"I can't stand this," sighed one. "Talk, why talk is the last solace of a broken heart," moaned a second. "Oh, my lost lecture!" shrieked a third, and "What is the world coming to?" questioned a fourth—a query to which the empty desks, once occupied by the faithful, responded, or seemed to respond, "Not to the meetings of the Suffrage Association, certainly."

The grave Madame President, or Vice-President—for Madame President (she of the gray and glorious frizzle) was not present—listened with a pathetic expression of countenance, which was almost tears in and of itself.

"Sisters," she murmured at length, in softest accents, "let the lovers of suffrage join the Oneida Community; for, behold, have they not lately endorsed its peculiar principles?"

Then, "I have a husband," and "I have a husband," and "I have a husband, too," was buzzed from lips unused to speak respectfully of husbands, "and he might get a divorce, you know, and the walls of Balaclutha would be left desolate."

"Let him get a divorce," bristled the sanciest of the faithful. "Can't I smile upon the judge and get a decree for alimony?"

"I hain't got no husband and don't want none," grimly interposed the vestal of the association. "Husbands is nuisances; I want a fight," and, with an exhibition of far more aptitude for pugilism than correct English, which has been voted altogether superfluous by special resolution, the vestal took an attitude unquestionably menacing. "Husbands is good for nothing but to pay bills, and I never permits any bills to be presented. I fights 'em off."

The vestal relapsed into an attitude of musing pensiveness, having been safely delivered of the preceding oration; but still discontent reigned rampant.

The fair president looked sad, not to say vexed, at the pugnacious remarks of the belligerent vestal, who talks no more, but fights, and, order having been restored, the resolution manufacturer ventured to begin the drawing of a resolution voting and decreeing and directing that the members of the association should join the Oneida Community in a body.

"I've got a husband," objected one. "I want a husband," objected another, "and I'm not going to have one of them Oneidas either."

"Ah, shameless creature," cried out the ancient and pugnacious vestal of the association. "Ah, shameless erectur', after all I've taught ye, to speak right out in meeting in this way. I tell ye, that's no way to get one: I've tried and I know;" and again the vestal compressed her lips and looked the impersonation of a Jupiter in petticoats. Presently, however, an expression of benignity crept over her iron features and her lips moved ecstatically! The few who were near enough might have heard her murmur, "I'll try a new dodge—a brilliant idea; why haven't I thought of it all these years? I'll have one yet, without goin' to the Oneidas after him."

As the venerable spinster murmured "all these years" an expression of unutterable pathos and patience suffused her aged countenance as if the recollections of other and sweeter days had suddenly come over her. She gazed dreamily at vacancy, and sighed, "All these years—all these years unmarried.

The most incorrigible or aged celebates, had he seen her then, with all the fight gone out of her, would have pited her forlornness, even to matrimony, and proposed on the spot. There was a pathetic fascination about it that would have proved dangerous had there been a single eligible old gentleman present. The sternly set jaws relaxed, the rigidness begotten of long vestal solitude, and the stern Napoleon of suffrage looked dangerously amiable with the dreamy, but ah, how fallacious, anticipation of possibilities!

The fair resolution manufacturer had, in the meantime, completed the resolution. The substance was that, whereas the members of the association believed in the right of every citizen, male and female, but female particularly, to be a matrimonial repeater, and that, whereas it has been proved by the late assassination that the world was not yet educated up to the standard of matrimoninal repeating; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Suffrage Association secede from the world in a body, and join themselves unto the Oneida community, in connection with which this sacred right of the citizen is respected and provided for.

But alas for the fate of resolutions! The spirit truly was willing, but the flesh was weak, or else the flesh was willing but the sprit weak. Whichever may have been the case, the resolution was received by the few who had husbands with hisses, in the midst of which a motion to adjourn *sine die* was put and passed, with the proviso that those who wished to join the Oneiders should have the privilege of doing so without forfeiting the respect of the association; and no more will the hall at Packard's Building resound with the declamation of the stylish Mrs. Wilbur, or the modest suggestions of Dr. Lilliput, or the oracular evolutions of Packer Pillbox, or the Boanergian eloquence of Mrs. Stanton, or the "Get up a fight, please," of the iron-visaged vestal. The occupation of the pretty creature, whose business it was to manufacture stunning resolutions, is gone, like "Othello's;" and no doubt in a few days the Oneida community will have an opportunity to add to its accessions.

The poor Suffrage Association is no more.

"The Pearl Diver."

All Philadelphians, if not all fair weather travellers, are familiar with the name of Boynton, the "Pearl Diver," whose little curiosity shop at Cape May was one of the attractions of that place for several seasons. His place was burned at the great fire of last year. The following extract from a letter of the "Pearl Diver," received by a gentleman of this city, will be read with interest:—

"Fortune has treated me rather badly since I left Cape May. I could find no employment in Philadelphia, nor could I start business, for I had no money, so in despair I shipped on a vessel bound for the Indies. From there I went to New Orleans, where I succeeded in getting a situation as sub-marine diver in a wrecking company. I have remained as such ever since. The occupation is exceedingly dangerous, but I love it. There is a wild fascination about it that has me completely in its power. It is so glorious to go down, down, down, in the element I love—down among the fish and dead men (sometimes, and to work in silence so great that you can almost hear yourself think. We are at present bound to Memphis, thence to New Orleans, where we will remain for a month."

A SWILL-MILK SENSATION.

A Breakfast Appetizer for the "City of Churches"—What the "Hub" of the Empire State Flavors its Coffee with.

At the session of the New York Board of Health, held at police headquarters yesterday, the following chapter of grievances, calculated to arouse a shower of indignation in Brooklyn, was submitted by Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report:—

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.—George B. Lincoln, President:—A most atrocious wrong is being inflicted on the inhabitants of Brooklyn and this city by wretches whom it would be gross flattery to call brutes. It consists in their confining hundreds of cows together in dark and badly-ventilated stalls, without exercise, and scarcely room to stand or lie down, all the while fed on distillery waste or slops. This barbarous and unnatural treatment produces its natural consequences. The animals become positively rotten, the poisonous mucus sometimes actually dropping from their bodies. And while in this condition they are milked and the horrid liquid sold and consumed by the inhabitants of the aforesaid cities. Nor is this all. The offal or dead cart makes its daily visits to this frightful charnel house, where it may be seen waiting, in some instances, for the very bodies of animals then actually dying while being milked. I am aware that it is difficult to reconcile this statement to the sober realities of truth, but there is no fiction, unhappily, in it. The nauseating but unsuccessful investigations of this society long ago in those localities confirm its accuracy. Now, the question is, shall these "deeds almost without a name" be forever tolerated for want of official severity, or by reason of an incomprehensible apathy on the part of the people? Not an hour should be lost; hundreds of men, women, and children are annually being murdered or consigned to lives of disease, to say nothing of the tortures of the submissive brute, by suffering these pest-houses to exist. Let them be speedily and forcibly swept out of being, and their fiendish proprietors sent to Sing Sing.

But, you will say, proof of this is necessary. This I engage to furnish, provided the Health Board will comply with my request—repeatedly urged—that one of the agents of this society be appointed an assistant inspector, without compensation, as provided by the eleventh section of the act of 1866, and subsequently amended in section 15 of same law. This matter is certainly of sufficient importance to the public to employ every means offered for its correction. And I trust the board will, without delay, second this effort of ours to do that which its present inspectors in that locality have completely failed to do. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant, HENRY BERGH, President.

ADIPOCERE.

A Dead Woman Gains 200 Pounds in Nine Years.

The Saginaw (Mich.) *Enterprise* reports that while removing the bodies from the old to the new cemetery, south of Saginaw City, the men engaged in the task of disinterring came across a petrified body. It was that of a female, and the inscription on the tombstone was, "Mary, wife of J. Malden, died April 21, 1860, aged 80 years, 1 month, and 2 days." Bernard Rice, who is superintending the disinterring and removing of the bodies, estimates the weight of the body at 400 pounds.

Mary Malden, of whom this petrified body is the remains, was well known in Saginaw City ten or twelve years ago. She was a devout Catholic. Her husband was at one time keeper of the light-house at Thunder Bay, and is now living at Alpena. It is said that she died very suddenly one day, after eating a hearty dinner. She was quite a large woman, weighing, perhaps, 200 pounds.

Mr. Lewis, through the *Saginawian*, says:—"The head had fallen from the body, and the bones of the neck at the point of separation had the same appearance as those of other bones near by, known to be the remains of one buried about the same time. Of the head, as we saw it, there was nothing left but the bones. From the shoulders down to the feet, save the hands, which were somewhat crumbled, the body retained its natural shape of roundness. Over the bowels there was a slight depression, but the wall of the abdomen was full, and the limbs, even to the break in the right leg near the ankle, which occurred while the deceased and her husband were keeping the light at the mouth of Saginaw river, were precisely as they must have looked when she was laid out for burial. The general appearance of the limy deposit by which this wonderful preservation has been effected, is like that which often accumulates in tea-kettles, and as it appeared in the interstices of the clothing, and in the soft parts of the body where there had been slight abrasions, as in the lift hip, was of about the same consistency. The chest and breast were particularly full, and had attained a greater degree of hardness than any portion of the body."

This is decided to be a case of adipocere, which is explained by the New American Encyclopedia, as follows: "Adipocere is a product of the decomposition of fleshy matters. It bears a slight resemblance to spermaceti. It is formed from bodies buried in moist earth, and especially when these are accumulated for years in great numbers."

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The 'bulls' in gold had their turn to-day, and effected quite a sharp upward movement, much to the consternation of their opponents, who were rendered very uneasy by the energy of the 'bulls,' and were induced in many instances to cover their outstanding contracts. The reversal was originally based upon a very vague telegram from Frankfort, implying an unsettled foreign market for our Government securities, owing to the prospect of funding them at a lower rate of interest. The 'bears' did not stop to question the truth of such an inference regarding the proposal to fund the debt, or they would have known that such a measure, if enacted by Congress, would only strengthen the national credit. The bankers in Frankfort are perfectly well aware that they must receive par in gold for their five-twenties before they need part with them, and the cable telegram referred to seems rather a speculator's canard than a veritable news item. However, it sufficed to give the market a start, and the price of gold rapidly ran up to 120¾, from which it declined again to 120½, but was again run up to 121⅛—the highest point of the day—on the reports that Congress was assuming a belligerent tone on the question of the Alabama claims, and that Secretary Boutwell would not sell his gold to-morrow below 121, and possibly not below 122.

"Holders of gold paid from seven to two per cent. to have their balances carried over. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$40,964,000
Gold balances	1,107,332
Currency balances	1,265,183

"The Government bond market was active and strong, in sympathy with the advance in gold, and under a large home-investment demand, doubtless springing from the desire of rich men, capitalists, and corporations to convert their funds into Governments, by the holding of which on the 31st inst. they may evade the imposition of State and local taxation. It may be remembered that when the raid on this class of securities was made a month ago, an *expose* of the designs of the speculators was given in this column. This plan to break the market preparatory to laying in bonds for carrying over the end of the year has been eminently successful. They have sold their former bonds at a fine profit, and are now buying them back ten to twelve per cent. lower.

"The money market was easy at six to seven per cent. Commercial paper was quiet and steady. Foreign exchange preserved the firmness noticed at the close of business on Tuesday, and under a further demand for bills advanced an eighth per cent. for sterling."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Five Drunken Irishmen Run a Muck Through a Railway Train—Texas Election Returns.

Important Spanish News—The Throne Question—A Naval Court-Martial Ordered at Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Comparatively few Senators and members are in the city now, as a great many departed for their homes last evening, and many more to-day.

Postmaster-General Creswell gathered around him yesterday at his sumptuous board his assistants and heads of the bureaux in his department, with their wives. Of course it was greatly enjoyed by all.

Navy Agents.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that in future a paymaster, detached from duty as acting Navy Agent, will be allowed the same time for settling his final accounts as the Paymaster of the Navy Yard at the station where he was employed, and if there be no yard at that station, then as the Paymaster of the station, and such paymaster will be allowed to retain his principal clerk for the time allowed him to settle his final account as acting Navy Agent.

Naval Court Martial.

A Naval General Court Martial has been ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 5th day of January next, before which Paymaster Thomas C. Masten, U. S. N., will be brought for trial upon the charges of neglect of official duty, disobedience of orders, absence without leave, and scandalous and unofficer-like conduct. The court will be composed of the following officers:—

Commodore John M. Berrien, President,
Captain Peirce Crosby,
Commander S. P. Quackenbush,
Commander W. E. Fitzhugh,
Commander F. H. Baker,
Paymaster W. B. Boggs,
Paymaster T. H. Looker, members; and General John A. Bolles, Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate-General, Judge Advocate of the court.

A Beautiful Memorial.

There has just been finished and presented to Mrs. President Grant a beautiful, chaste, and elegant memorial, unique in character and design, the handiwork of Mrs. Fries, of this city. The shape of the memorial is oval, about eight inches in height, handsomely framed in gilt, and the design is a tomb with a weeping willow drooping over it. The tombstone is of pearl, bearing on it the word "Mother." The willow tree is correctly formed, and is composed entirely of the hair of Mr. and Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Grant's father and mother. The memorial is a work of art, and exhibits great skill.

A Soldier Arrested for Murder.

A soldier by the name of Gallagher was last spring tried in the Criminal Court of this city for assault and battery with intent to kill a comrade whom he had wounded in a melee at Lincoln Barracks. He was convicted of assault and battery only, and at the conclusion of his term of imprisonment was sent to his regiment at Norfolk, Va. A few days ago the wounded man died from the effects of his wounds, whereupon Gallagher was sent back to be tried for murder, and is now in jail here.

An Office Abolished.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Some months since the Secretary of the Treasury abolished the office of surveyor of customs at Eastport, Maine, as it was useless. Recently strong influence was brought to bear to have it re-established, but the Solicitor of the Treasury has decided that the office being abolished, it can only be restored by Congressional enactment.

Secretary Boutwell leaves here to-night for his home to spend the holidays.

The Texas Election.

The following telegram was received here to-day by Judge Paschall:—

AUSTIN, Dec. 22, 1869.—Davis 400 ahead, exclusive of Milan and Navarre counties, which would elect Hamilton, if allowed to vote. The question has been submitted to the President by Generay Reynolds since. E. M. PEASE.

The President says he has not yet heard from General Reynolds on the subject. There is, however, no chance of an election being allowed in the counties named.

The New Naval Register.

The new Naval Register is now being made up, and in it all the staff officers are put at the old rank, as Congress took no action in the matter.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Improvements of Jones' Falls.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—The ordinance to improve Jones' Falls against floods, assessing one million dollars on the property-holders immediately benefitted thereby, and the city to assume the remaining expense, and appointing Colonel George P. Kane, General Trimble, and Henry Tyson a committee, at an annual salary of twenty five hundred dollars each, passed the first branch of Council, and will pass the second. The improvement will cost about four millions of dollars.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 23—11 A. M.—Consols 92⅛ for money, and 92¾ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85½; of 1865, 84¼; of 1867, 83½; ten-forties, 82¾. Railways unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 23—11 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed active and unchanged. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. @ 1s. 8½d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 11⅛d.; Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales; sales of the week, 58,000 bales, including 7000 for export and 8000 for speculation; stock, 370,000 bales, of which 82,000 are American; receipts, 76,000, of which 33,000 are American. Breadstuffs—Provisions and produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Dec. 23.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f.

BREMEN, Dec. 23.—Petroleum closed here yesterday at 6'66 and at Hamburg at 15'02.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 72f. 47c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 23—1 P. M.—Consols unchanged. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85⅞; of 1865, 84¾; and of 1867s, 83¾. Erie, 16¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—1 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat, 248,000, including 154,000 of American. Corn, 29s. for No. 2 mixed Western. Lard, 76s.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Throne Question—Supporters of the Duke of Genoa in Council.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—It is reported in this city to-day that a family council of the members of the House of Savoy was held in Turin yesterday, for the purpose of debating and to decide, if possible, the question which exists in relation to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne. It appears, as the matter now presents, that the existing Government of Spain, with the parliamentary and other political partisans of the Duke operating in Madrid and the other cities of the country, have not by any means abandoned their hopes of his ultimate acceptance and enthronement. The Spanish Government has ordered that the parliamentary elections to fill the seats remaining vacant in Cortes shall be held on 20th the day of January, 1870. This step is taken so as to secure, as is hoped, the return of members favorable to the throne policy of the executive, and thus give a legislative majority for the election of the Duke. The parliamentary elections will be hotly contested by the opposition. The newspaper press unanimously demands that elections shall be first held for the different municipal councils, so as to thus terminate the existing unconstitutional situation, the present municipalities having been illegally appointed by the Government. The Ministers, having concluded hinting at the matter of an excursion to the mountains near Toledo, have ordered the services of 300 men of the Guards, with a battalion of infantry of the line, on duty to accompany the cortege, so as to protect the Ministerial party. This excursion, contrasting as it does in such a marked manner with the widespread misery existing in the capital, has produced a very painful impression on the public mind.

FROM THE WEST.

Rioting on a Railway Train.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—A terrible riot occurred on a train of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad on Monday night. Five drunken Irishmen attacked the conductor and brakemen and passengers, knocking down several, and breaking the car windows. They were finally arrested.

OBITUARY.

Sir Stafford Northcote.

A cable telegram from Marseilles announces the wrecking in the Mediterranean of the British war vessel Deerhound, Sir Stafford Northcote, who was on board, being among the lost.

The Right Honorable Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., was born in London on the 27th of October, 1818, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, from which he graduated with distinguished honors. Having devoted himself to the law, he was called to the bar in 1847, and in 1851 was made a Commander of the Bath, civil division, as a recognition by royalty of his valuable services as one of the secretaries for the Industrial Exhibition, or World's Fair, held in London in that year. In March, 1855, he was returned to Parliament as a Conservative for the borough of Dudley; in 1857 he stood for North Devonshire, but was defeated; he was returned for Stamford in July, 1858, and remained one of the representatives of that borough until May, 1866, when, again becoming a candidate for North Devonshire, he was successful in securing a county constituency. He took a warm interest in art and educational matters; was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, when the latter was President of the Board of Trade (1843-45), and of Tory proclivities; and was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from January to June, 1859. In June, 1866, when the late Earl Derby came into power for the third time, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade; and on the 8th of March, 1867, became Secretary of State for India, one of the most important officials in the Cabinet. From this position he retired at the close of Mr. Disraeli's ministry, a little over a year ago. In 1862 Sir Stafford published a work with the title of "Twenty Years of Financial Policy, 1842-61."

Although Sir Stafford Northcote was not regarded as a brilliant man, he was one of the most promising politicians in the Conservative ranks, and would probably have succeeded to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer on the return of his party to power. At the Parliamentary elections of last year, he was again returned for North Devonshire, after a spirited contest, standing at the head of the poll.

Mariano Manzocchi.

Mariano Manzocchi, one of the most prominent musicians and composers of New York, died in that city a day or two ago, at the age of forty-five years. Born in Naples in 1824, he gave early in life evidence of musical abilities of a high order, which were developed under the instruction of such masters of the art as Donizetti and Mercadante, and was one of the most eminent pupils of the Conservatoire of his native city. Two grand operas composed by him were produced at the celebrated San Carlos Theatre with such marked success that he was at once summoned to Madrid, to bring out the same works. In 1856 he came to the United States, settling in New York city, where he became established as one of the leading masters in singing. Among his pupils were several who have attained a high rank upon the operatic stage, the list including such names as Adelina Patti, Madame Cora de Wolhorst, Laura Harris, Mad'lle Sconcia, Madame Hermann. Signor Manzocchi, however, died poor, and a grand concert for the benefit of his family is contemplated by some of his former pupils.

MRS. STOWE OUTDONE.

The Byron Business—An Entirely New Sensation.

An entirely new solution of the Byron mystery is furnished by a writer in the *Madras Mail*, who says that "his father had it from one of Lord Byron's most intimate friends." According to this lively correspondent, whose story we find in the *Echo*, "Lord Byron was, in a sense, a devil. Incredible as the thing may seem to the thoughtless, the handsomest man in England had a small tail, a pair of rudimentary horns, and short, squab feet divided forwards from the instep into two parts, instead of being furnished with toes.

"Before he was born his mother had been once greatly terrified by seeing, when in a very delicate state of health, the celebrated picture of 'Satan Spurned,' in the gallery at La Haye, and the result had been the fashioning of her child, to some extent, after the monstrous form of which this sight caused her alarm, and of which the continuous recollection could not be effaced by any means known to her physicians. At the time of her confinement it was at first suggested that the monstrosity should not be suffered to live, but the child's body, as a whole, was so perfectly shaped, and his face so wondrously beautiful, that the suggestion was forthwith put aside, and England was not deprived of what was to become in due time one of its chiefest ornaments. Poor Lady Byron never recovered wholly from the shock caused by her discovery of what her husband really was; and partly through excess of imagination, partly in consequence of bad advice from persons who shall be nameless, she felt it to be her duty to insist upon her husband subjecting himself to certain painful operations. But this Lord Byron obstinately refused to do. He urged, and with considerable force, that the peculiar manner in which he wore his abundant curls effectually hid from view the rudimentary horns; and that, as he never appeared in public without his boots and trousers none would ever suspect the existence of his other defects, with the exception of his valet, in whom he placed implicit confidence."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

James Cunningham pleaded guilty to a charge of appropriating to his own use some money that had been given him for the purchase of groceries for another party.

George W. Davis pleaded guilty to the larceny of a coat, having been caught in the act of taking it from the door of a store.

Margaret Sullivan owned up to the theft of groceries from a family in which she was employed as servant.

Mary Griffiths was convicted of stealing an overcoat from a small second-hand shop.

Elizabeth Bolan was convicted of malicious mischief in breaking a pane of glass in the door of a gentleman's residence because she was ordered away. She had repeatedly annoyed the gentleman by visits of a disorderly character.

Catharine Wallace was convicted of assault and battery upon her daughter, a married woman.

Jacob Fisher was convicted of assault and battery upon James Burns. It was a small fight growing out of a discussion over a sheep.

James Reilly and Thomas Hassan, boys, were charged with the larceny of a quantity of cigars from a store at Eighth and Market streets. Reilly pleaded guilty to the charge, and Hassan was tried alone. The evidence was that both entered the store by prying open a window, and took the cigars away. Hassan was found guilty.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

Powell vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries received by Mrs. Powell while a passenger from Pittsburg to this city. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

James McElwee and wife vs. The Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the death of plaintiff's son, a coal carter, in the employ of George Heberton, who was run over and killed on the 13th of February, 1869, by the freight cars of the defendants. The defense alleged that the accident occurred on a private track running into a coal yard, which was not under their control, and therefore they were not responsible. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Dec. 23, 1869.

We notice no material change in the local money market to-day, the demand having greatly eased off during the last two days. The wants of the market are almost entirely limited to the business incidental to the Christmas holidays. We continue to quote first-class mercantile acceptances at 10 per cent. outside the banks, but for much that is offered many are willing to pay 12 per cent. rather than have their appeals rejected. Considering the quiet condition of the market yesterday and to-day, the severity of the rates is unaccountable. Call loans were quite active at 6 per cent., and are in much favor at the banks, as they enable them to keep control of their funds.

Gold again opened strong, and is evidently under artificial influences. The Secretary's declining to sell more than $1,000,000, instead of $3,000,000, has doubtless had an effect upon the market. To-morrow the January interest on the public debt will begin in advance of the time and without rebate, and we anticipate a serious fall whilst the unloading is going on. Some $33,000,000 will be more than the market can carry at 120 or over. The sales opened this morning at 120¾, and declined to 120⅝ before noon.

Governments are dull but steady at former quotations.

The Stock market was dull, and prices unchanged. No sales of State securities. City 6s sold at 98¾ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad was moderately active. Sales at 49 9/16@50, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 53⅞; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 118½. The bids were barely nominal.

In Canal shares we have no other sales to report than Lehigh Navigation at 33½@33⅝, b. o. The rest of the list was neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New. cp	98¾	2 sh Cam & A R	118½
$4000 Pa R 2m 6s	95½	100 sh Reading R. .49	94
8 sh Penna R	53⅞	100 do .b30. 50	
30 do .18.	53¾	100 do .60d.s.af10. 49	94
16 do .c.	53⅞	60 do .49	94
100 sh Leh N Sl	53½	100 do .860wn. 49	94
100 do .b30.	53½	1000 do .ls.b30.50 1-16	

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	120¾	11·28 A. M.	120⅝
10·20 "	120⅝	11·29 "	120⅝
11·13 "	120⅝	11·50 "	120⅝
11·14 "	120⅝	11·53 "	120⅝
11·20 "	120⅝	11·54 "	120⅝
11·25 "	120⅝		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do., 1865, 111⅝@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 108¾@109¼; Cur. 6s, 108½@109. Gold, 120⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1864, 111⅞@112; do. 1865, 111⅞@112; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40, 108⅛@108⅝. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 108½@108¾. Gold, 120⅝@120⅞. Market steady.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86
Con. Stock Scrip.	86⅞	Pacific Mail Steam.	48
do. scrip.	81⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	21⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85⅞
Ph. and Rea. R	99⅝	Adams Express	61
Mich. S. R.	85⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co	21
Clev. and Pitts. R	83	Tennessee 6s new	44½
Chi. and N. W. com	68⅞	Gold	120⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref	82½	Market steady.	
Chi. and R. I. R.	104⅞		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.—Cotton is dull, with small sales of middling uplands at 25½c., and Gulf at 26@26¼c.

In Quercitron Bark no change. We quote No. 1 at $30 per ton.

There is no falling off in the demand for Clover-seed, and further sales are reported at $8@8·12½. Timothy is held at $4, and Flaxseed is at $2·25.

The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased five hundred barrels, in lots, at $4·25@4·75 for superfine; $4·87½@5·25 for extras; $5·25@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·50@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·75@6·25 for Ohio do. do.; and $6·75@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and only 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·25@1·28, and a small lot of white at $1·42. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is but little sought after. Sales of old yellow at $1·03, and 4000 bushels new do. at 80@83c. Oats are dull and range from 55c. to 57c.

Whisky is strong. Sales of wood and iron-bound Western at 98c.@$1·02, including 235 barrels yesterday afternoon at the lower rate.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

*(By Teleg

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is wrong to get out of patience with fools. God made them—of course, for some wise and good purpose, though we may not be able to comprehend it for the next hundred thousand years. They must be borne, like any other infliction, in the pious, invincible trust that all is for the best.

We anxiously, persistently urge all who must sell their labor for a living to take it where labor is scarce and in eager demand, not attempt to sell it in a glutted, stagnant market. What is there remarkable in that?

We urge every one who must live by his own exertions to work and save with fixed resolve to be able to employ himself at the earliest possible day. Then let him continue to work for wages, if he can make more thus than by working for himself (as very many can); but always ready to employ himself whenever no one else wants his labor who will pay him more than he can earn as his own "boss." What is there wrong in that?

We do not disparage working for wages. Most of us began responsible life that way, and could do no better. We honor the man who earns a dollar per day by digging a good ditch; we prefer that he should not be content to live and die a ditch-digger. We want him to dig out of that line of business in the course of a few years, and leave room in it for immigrants coming over and boys coming on. Let him use the highway, not choke it.

As to going West, we think those who have considerable means can do quite as well at the South. Land, though not so cheap as it was, is still very cheap there; you can buy a sufficiency of tillage, timber, and buildings much cheaper there than at the West. But then school-houses more abound at the West, and your neighbors there are more ready to join you in providing the requisite roads and bridges. For a man who must buy everything with his own labor, the West will do, while the South is not yet in order. If you can chop, plough, plant, mow, etc., or can do carpenter or blacksmith work, you can almost certainly find work and fair wages at the West; these are by no means so sure at the South. The West is still the poor man's Eden.

—"But there are twenty thousand out of work in Chicago alone."

We don't doubt it. Chicago is a junior New York. Omaha is a junior Chicago. The multitude who want to live from hand to mouth—that is, who want to eat as fast as they earn—will crowd each other in Western as well as Eastern cities. Men, says an ancient poet, in crossing oceans, change their skies but not their hearts. It is no more difficult to be a poor creature in Chicago than in New York.

When we recommend going West, we mean something quite different from migrating to another city and hunting up a new "boss." We would have each emigrant resolve to secure a home of his own, though he be obliged to make it.

—"But this involves privation and hardship."

Certainly. We are not familiar with any safe road from poverty and dependence to thrift and comfort which does not. It involves hard work for fully six days per week, plain food, coarse clothing, with any quantity of patches, and very frugal habits. If you cannot stand this, you will hardly mend your fortunes by going West.

—"What you propose can't be done without a pile of money."

Yes, it can; for it has been. Northern Ohio was a dense, giant forest, whence the Indians had just receded, when its pioneers made their way to it from New England—practically farther off than Oregon now is. Very few of them had property, including money, to the value of $300; many had little beyond the clothes they stood in. They had to pay more for their land than you need pay now; and it was four months' hard work for a diligent man to clear five acres of timber, leaving the soil still covered with blackened stumps, and full of green, tenacious roots. Many settlers gave out, and returned—needy, despondent, fever-stricken—to their fathers' Eastern homes. The greater number fought it out on that line—gladly worked as hirelings for fifty cents per day, whenever they had a chance; earning thus a little meat and a little grain, which they often backed twenty miles to a grist-mill, and (when ground) backed home again. Many of them could not tell how they lived; but they *did* live, reared a log-cabin full of rugged children, dug out into civilization, and died owners of good farms with large, well-filled barns and comfortable dwellings, which their children and grandchildren now enjoy.

"But you wouldn't have every one take to farming?"

—O no! We would have no one do that who has anything to do that suits him better. We are not advising those who are fully employed and fairly paid at present; or, rather, our advice to them is, "Stick to your work so long as it shall stick to you," and thus save the means for making a flank movement whenever work shall have left you. We are counseling those who do need advice, not those who don't.

—"But isn't farming a poor business? Isn't the country overcrowded as well as the cities?"

My dear sir, if you are inefficient you will not get far ahead, no matter which road you may travel. But what do you really mean by farming being overdone? Suppose you were this day a squatter on a quarter-section (160 acres) of the national domain, which is to become yours when you shall have lived on it five years and paid sixteen dollars as land office fees: how are you to be harmed by what are called hard times? Is produce cheap? You will have to buy more than you sell for the next three years: how are low prices to hurt you? Is business dull? Your business, for the present, is to get part of your land broken up and seeded. Are many out of employment? Your homestead proffers you work enough—amply enough—for every day of the next twenty years. You will, for quite a while, be poor and out of money, whether bulls or bears are rampant in Wall street, and whether times are called hard or not.

Once more we entreat every needy person who can to forsake or shun the cities, if only to give a better chance to those who would like to do so, but absolutely cannot.

STANTON AS JUDGE—AN APPOINTMENT "NOT FIT TO BE MADE."

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Stanton acted so conspicuous a part during six or seven of the most eventful years of our recent history, that everybody has a pretty definite impression of his character. His enemies (and no one ever had a greater number) think him a passionate, violent, headstrong man; malignant, despotic, and utterly unscrupulous; a fierce hater, and a double-dealing, perfidious friend. His apologists have never denied that he has an impetuous temper and overbearing manners; but they claim that his imperious nature and despotic will singularly fitted him for the post of Secretary of War, and that the country owes him a great debt for the energy he infused into military operations. There has never been any difference of opinion between his foes and his panegyrists respecting the general type and structure of his character, which is as far removed as possible from dispassionate calmness, judicial impartiality, and reverence for strict law. No man could be more out of place than such a hasty, violent, imperious zealot on the bench of the Supreme Court. Law has been aptly described as "reason speaking without passion;" but this new-made judge, who is appointed as a minister of the law, is a signal example of a mind in which passion bears constant sway.

It would be easy to present a long catalogue of instances in illustration of Mr. Stanton's total lack of the judicial temper; but let one suffice. We select this because it is one in which the object and intended victim of his hot malignity was an illustrious soldier and patriot, whose great services should have shielded him, if anybody could be shielded, from the rash judgment and blackening accusations of the Secretary of War. We of course refer to General Sherman, whom Mr. Stanton attempted to ruin within a week or two after the assassination of President Lincoln, when Stanton was virtually the head of the Government. Nobody can have forgotten the poisoned daggers with which the War Department then stabbed the reputation of that great and tried soldier. The telegraph was at that time under military supervision; not a despatch relating to army matters was permitted to leave Washington which had not undergone Mr. Stanton's censorship. The telegraph was then suddenly converted into a great engine of calumny to diffuse the impression all over the country that General Sherman was a traitor. So damaging was this calumny, coming from such a source, that even Mr. Bancroft was misled by it, and denounced General Sherman in his funeral oration in this city on the occasion of the Lincoln obsequies. The very worst of all those malignant telegrams was furnished by Mr. Stanton himself, namely, the notorious despatch which General Halleck addressed to Stanton from the South (whither Stanton had sent him to look after Sherman), saying that he had given orders to all the generals to obey no order issued by General Sherman, and accusing him, among other things, of conniving at the escape of Jefferson Davis across the Mississippi with the gold of the Rebel treasury. That despatch would have remained a secret in the War Department if Stanton had not maliciously published it. Its publication was not necessary to the public safety even if the accusations contained in it had been true. It could serve no purpose, and was intended to serve no purpose, but to defame and ruin General Sherman in advance of any defense, or any hearing, or any opportunity to rebut the calumny. It is needless to ask whether the man who thus tried to blast the reputation of General Sherman, without waiting to hear his defense, possesses a cautious, judicial turn of mind, or is in any respect fit for a judge.

It may be asked in wonder how President Grant, who at least knows that a judge ought to be cool and impartial, and is a friend of General Sherman, could have appointed such a man to the bench of the Supreme Court. The truth is, that General Grant made the appointment under Congressional duress. All the Republican members of both houses united in pressing this selection upon the President, and he dared not resist. He wanted his friend, Mr. Hoar, confirmed, and knew that if he refused to appoint Stanton, Hoar would certainly be rejected by the Senate, and that anybody he might nominate in Stanton's place would probably share the same fate. He was coerced into making the appointment against his judgment and inclinations. And as if to show their contempt of their submissive slave, the Senate confirmed Stanton at once, the moment his name was sent in, and are still keeping Hoar in dubious and almost despairing suspense. Considering that it is one function of the Supreme Court to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, nothing could be more arrogant and impertinent than for Congress to dictate the appointment of judges who are to review its own acts. By suffering this dictation, General Grant surrenders both himself and the judiciary to be tools of Congress, thus aiding that body to break down the division of powers established by the Constitution, and make the will of Congress supreme.

Mr. Stanton is not only destitute of a judicial temper, but he is himself a deeply interested party in many of the suits likely to come before him for trial. There is yet a multitude of unadjudicated questions arising out of the late war and involving the propriety of much of Mr. Stanton's official action. In all such cases he is too deeply interested as a party to be fitly intrusted with the duties of a judge. In his dogmatic and biassed mind, every such case is decided before it can be brought to a hearing and argued. The most solid adverse arguments will make no more impression on him than a Democratic speech in Congress makes upon a Republican majority when they have decided in caucus to pass some particular bill. It is because Congress knows that Mr. Stanton's mind is immovably made up on the only class of questions in which Congress feels much interest, that the Republican members insisted on his appointment and forced General Grant to make it. With such men on the bench, it is of little consequence whether the Supreme Court is stripped of its constitutional jurisdiction or not, as the cases are all virtually decided by the interest such judges have in clearing themselves.

CORRUPT INFLUENCES IN PRISON MANAGEMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

We understand the Prison Association, or one or more of its members, is preparing a report, at the request of Governor Hoffman, setting forth in detail the shocking abuses which mark the condition of the State Prisons, owing almost exclusively to the conversion of the various offices connected with their administration into prizes for politicians; and if we are correctly informed, the Governor is sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject to be willing to recommend anything that may be necessary—even an amendment to the Constitution—to take this whole class of offices out of the political arena. There is probably nothing in the field of politics which more strongly illustrates the extent to which the principal players in the game have rid themselves of all scruples of conscience, than their application to the management of the prisons the rule of "rotation" to which they have subjected the distribution of the rest of the spoils. As we have more than once said, the community can bear with a great deal that is bad and corrupt in politics, if it only have the administration of justice kept pure. We can, for instance, bear with the presence of a very large element of corruption among city voters, if we have justices who will look up repeaters, judges who will not discharge them on habeas corpus, and district attorneys who will prosecute them. We can bear, too, with the presence of a great many scoundrels in Wall street, if we know that when they try to trip honest men up, or plunge the money market into confusion, they will not have the help of the judiciary in covering up their iniquities, and if sent to jail, will, while there, have even-handed justice dealt out to them. In short, the administration of justice is the sheet anchor of society. If we keep that in good condition, the ship of state can ride out almost any gale.

Now, our jails are a most important feature in our administration of justice. It is a great thing to have honest judges, if only for the decision of civil controversies; but whether good judges are of any value in criminal cases depends very much on what comes of the prisoners after they leave the court room; and it is a lamentable fact—but that it is a fact any one may satisfy himself by perusing the last reports of the Prison Association—that in this State they become the prey of men in many if not most respects worse than themselves. There is, of course, a large class of persons who are not easily moved by the recital of prison abuses, so long as they consist simply in ill-treatment of prisoners. They consider punishment and not reformation the chief end of jails, and as long as criminals are made to suffer, do not care very much how it is done. But then even these persons will be concerned to hear that men who differ from the prisoners principally in being dexterous enough to avoid the meshes of the law have got hold of the penal institutions of the State, and are making money out of them, by favoring unduly those who have money to buy their favor, and brutally oppressing those who have not—thus preventing society from getting any real benefit out of the criminal's sufferings. The history of the sojourn of Kohnstamm, the noted bounty warrant forger, at Sing Sing, as told by the Prison Association, including his private room, his cigars, his liquors, and the society of his wife, forms a curious contribution to the literature of our judicial system. We say nothing here of the blood-guiltiness of permitting our prisons to be used by one set of knaves for the exploitation of another set. We simply call attention to the expediency of the thing.

We would now say one word to the Republican members of the Legislature and Republican voters throughout the State about their duty in the matter, and that is, if Governor Hoffman takes it up this winter, don't look askance at his recommendations and give yourselves no concern about them because he is a Democrat, or opposed to the fifteenth amendment, or signed the Erie bill last winter. The judicial system and the prisons ought not to be, we repeat, in the political arena. It is every man's interest that they should be reformed, no matter what his opinions may be on general questions of State and Federal politics, and we shall never get them reformed without a union of men of all parties. Republicans and Democrats are still agreed as to the impropriety of lying, cheating—at least as regards all matters not connected with elections—and view murder and robbery with equal distaste. Let us take advantage of this unanimity while it lasts, and put our house in order by means of it. There is no knowing how soon it may pass away.

MR. HOAR AND THE SUPREME COURT—LET HIM BE REJECTED.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Senate does well to pause and reflect over the nomination of Mr. Hoar to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court. He ought not to be confirmed. He is brought forward to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Judge Wayne. Judge Wayne was the only remaining member of the Court from all the States lying south of the Potomac and the Ohio. His successor should be taken from that portion of the Union.

To select E. Rockwood Hoar of Massachusetts as the representative of the Southern States in this tribunal, would be one of the most repugnant specimens of carpet-bagism which has marked the reconstruction era.

Nor is there any excuse for going to Boston to find a lawyer whose promotion to this high place is to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the bench and bar of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Lexington, Nashville, Mobile, and New Orleans. Not to mention other names from which to select in the latter section of the Union, there is Judge Erskine, of Georgia, an able jurist, a firm friend of the Union during the war, and now District Judge of that State; Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, who was for some time Attorney-General under Mr. Lincoln; and Thomas S. Durant of Louisiana, an accomplished lawyer of New Orleans. With these, and a long list of equally worthy and acceptable names to choose from, why force a carpet-bagger from New England upon the bench, and thus needlessly excite the prejudices and kindle the animosities of the great body of the people, irrespective of party, throughout the entire Southern States?

There are other reasons why the Senate should refuse to confirm the nomination of Mr. Hoar. He is a man of great infirmity of temper, habitually irritable and ungenial in his personal intercourse with others, and would be very apt to so bear himself upon the bench as to be a source of annoyance both to his associates and to the bar. Indeed, we learn that this constitutional infirmity of temper was the main reason why the Governor of Massachusetts did not appoint him Chief Justice of that State, and why the legal profession in the old Commonwealth were quite willing that he should be transferred from its Supreme Court to the Cabinet of General Grant.

If General Grant desires to remove Mr. Hoar from his councils, let him give him a dismissal, and not try to relieve himself of too much Massachusetts in the person of an unpopular Attorney-General by transferring him as a carpet-bagger to so important a place as the Supreme Bench.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoid ing the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at shor notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON, 2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties. 4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.

The teachers of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the Bedford Street Mission intend giving a dinner, on CHRISTMAS DAY, to the scholars under their care, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

Interesting exercises in the chapel, before dinner, by the children. The citizens are cordially invited to be present.

Donations, either in money, poultry, provisions, or clothing, respectfully solicited, and can be sent to either of the undersigned:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut street.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch street.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second street.
WILLIAM H. REISLER, Seventh National Bank, Fourth and Market streets.
CHARLES SPENCER, No. 7 Bank street.
Rev. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford street.

12 18 6t

NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spring Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works.

Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street.

THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 22 60t Treasurer.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon. JOHN S. WILSON, 12 20 12t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 11 thJ12

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. S. C. PALMER, 19 12 mth 9t Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SCHETKY, 12 11 stuth13t Cashier.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. 12 18 25t*

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 3, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11 2 tI 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held, at the Office of the Company, MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year. 12 22 4t10 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 3, 1870.

Transfer Books close on the 20th inst. ROBERT JOHNSTON, 12 16thstu8t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 57,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, 12 16 City Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, 12 14 23t Secretary.

THE MAHANOY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, 12 14 23t Secretary.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 9§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 9§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

RASPBERRY MIRINQUES FRESH DAILY, AT 12 16 15trp MORSE'S, No. 902 ARCH Street.

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART, COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV., 12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL! The place to buy is at MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT, Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue. BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove..... $7 per ton.
Large Nut..... 6 "
Eagle Vein Nut..... 6 50 "
Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 3m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS. Large stock always on hand. Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets. 12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS OF Union Pacific Railroad Co., Central Pacific Railroad Co., U. S. 5-20s and 1881s, DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT.

GOLD BOUGHT.

DE HAVEN & BRO., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, 6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.

The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.

We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to TANNER & CO., No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. SAMUEL WORK, 12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 6 5 tI2 31

DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

REMOVAL. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY, 1 3 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET. JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS 10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards. STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

CITY WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO. NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency, PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at 85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 9 4 tI2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS, NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty. Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2§

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE. DANIEL M. KARCHER, Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St. A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu3mrp

FURNITURE. J. LUTZ, No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET. I am selling off my entire stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT LOW RATES, On account of retiring from business. Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT. 11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS, AT THEIR NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET. Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

CARRIAGES, ETC.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES S. WOOD and HANNAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors of the last will and testament of George F. Randolph, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1869, at three (3) o'clock P. M., at the office of JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 413 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 18 stuth 5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of EDWARD DILLON, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MARTHA ANN DILLON, the widow of Edward Dillon, deceased, has filed in said court her petition, with an appraisement of personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the court on SATURDAY, December 25, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto. R. RUNDLE SMITH, 12 16thstu4t Attorney for Petitioner.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 11 4

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Shivers, aged forty-nine years, residing at No. 1722 Federal street, received a severe injury yesterday by a fall.

—Seven Market street merchants were fined yesterday, by the High Constable, for allowing boxes to remain on the sidewalk in the front of their places of business on Sundays, contrary to law.

Bridget Gormley, aged twenty-nine years, residing at Thirteenth and Lombard streets, was injured yesterday by falling down stairs. Both sufferers were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Democrats of Select Council, in caucus yesterday afternoon, nominated the following:—President, Samuel G. King; Chief Clerk, Charles J. Macalester; Assistant Clerk, John J. Barr; Messenger, Charles McCarty.

—A general meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, when a resolution was adopted fixing the prices of labor at nine cents per yard for nine pair, ten cents for ten pair, thirteen cents for thirteen pair, and in proportion for all work executed.

—At a meeting of the Lyle Monument Association, held last evening, Mr. Joseph R. Lyndall in the chair, it was resolved that the dedication of the monument in memory of David M. Lyle, late Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, take place on the 22d of February next, and that the Fire Department be requested to participate.

—The Seventeenth Annual Commencement of the Institute for Colored Youth was inaugurated yesterday in the Institute building, on Shippen street, above Ninth, by the examination of the High School classes and its preparatory branches. This evening, at Concert Hall, the Commencement will close with oratorical exercises and the presentation of diplomas.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Fine Arts was held yesterday, in the Academy building, to consider the purchasing of a new site for their building, Alexander A. Derbyshire, Esq., presiding, and John Sartain, Esq., acting as Secretary. The Board of Directors at a recent meeting having resolved to issue stock to the subscribers to the fund for the new Academy building equal to the amount subscribed, the said stock to be free from dues until transferred to other hands, it was formally approved by the meeting. Adjourned.

—A meeting to form a State society auxiliary to the American Woman Suffrage Association was held last night in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library. A temporary organization was effected by the selection of Judge William S. Peirce as Chairman and Miss Annie Heacock as Secretary. A Committee on Nominations was appointed, who reported the following, who were unanimously elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Mary Grew; Vice-Presidents, Ed. M. Davis, Mrs. C. Farrington, M. K. W. Williamson; Recording Secretary, Annie Heacock; Corresponding Secretary, Eliza S. Turner; Treasurer, G. M. S. P. Jones; Executive Committee, S. K. Wildman, Ellen M. Child, Annie Shoemaker, Charlotte L. Peirce, Dr. H. T. Child.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 120¾.

—The ruins of a school in Alleghany City, burned on Tuesday, fell yesterday, inflicting probably fatal injuries on two children.

—A proposal to suspend the free schools in Nashville, on economical grounds, has elicited much condemnation in that city.

—In accordance with the Reconstruction Act just passed, Governor Bullock has convened the Georgia Legislature for the 10th of January.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, some bills were presented, and speeches were made by several of the members, the time being mainly occupied in speechmaking.

Both houses of Congress have taken a recess until January 10.

The President sent to the Senate copies of diplomatic correspondence relating to the Alabama claims since the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson Treaty. It begins with a letter from Secretary Fish to Mr. Motley, dated May 15, which announces the rejection of the treaty by the Senate, and states that the President, the Senate, and the overwhelming mass of the people are convinced that the convention would not have removed the sense of grievance, or afforded any real satisfaction. Further correspondence from Mr. Fish follows, in which it is intimated that discussion on the pending claims may be reopened whenever the British Government shall indicate a desire to do so; and on the 25th of September a long letter from Mr. Fish gives an exposition of the causes of complaint of the Government of the United States against that of Great Britain. In this, the whole history of the case, from the issuance of the British proclamation of neutrality on May 13, 1861, is reviewed, and a disposition is expressed to conduct negotiations with a view to an amicable adjustment, the President hoping that her Majesty's Gouernment will be willing to continue the discussion at Washington. On October 16, Mr. Motley informs the Secretary that Lord Clarendon declares he must confer with his colleagues on the proposal to negotiate at Washington. The correspondence concludes with a letter from Clarendon to Mr. Thornton, British Minister to Washington, dated November 6, in which regret is expressed for the rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty, and it is declared that her Majesty's Government cannot make any new proposition or run the risk of another unsuccessful negotiation. It is suggested, however, that the two Governments adopt such changes in the rules of public law as may prevent the recurrence between nations that may concur in them of similar difficulties hereafter.

Foreign Affairs.

—Pere Hyacinthe arrived at Havre yesterday.

—Rumored negotiations for a peninsular union cause much excitement in Lisbon.

—General Banks had several interviews with the Emperor prior to leaving France for this country.

—Three new English Bishops, among them Dr. Temple, were consecrated in Westminster Abbey yesterday.

—By way of contrast to the misery in Madrid, the Ministers have got up a grand excursion to the Toledo mountains.

—Elections for the Ayunta Mientos, and to fill seats in the Spanish Cortes, vacant through the participation of certain republican Deputies in the last insurrection, have been ordered. Against them the republicans in the Cortes strongly protest, and will carry the matter before the Courts.

—Racine, Wisconsin, has just found homes for twenty little children from Boston.

—Pear festivals are becoming fashionable in Boston and vicinity. Some of the ladies think the word is misspelled.

—The health of Hon. Sanford E. Church is improving, and there is now but little doubt of his ultimate recovery.

—A red-hot poker in the hands of a little child put out the eye of another little child in Belfast, Maine, one day last week.

—A very careful man, Ferguson by name, shook a powder keg over a stove, in Clarksburg, Virginia, a few days ago. His store has now a very large door.

—In the gardens in Portland, Oregon, on the 13th inst., were vines loaded with their second crop of grapes, fully ripe and of excellent flavor.

—The Wyoming Legislature passed a bill licensing gambling-houses. The Governor vetoed it, and it was again passed by a two-thirds vote and became a law.

—"Mack," of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, claims to be the Great Original American Interviewer. His descendants in this line do not "honor" their father.

—In his lecture in Milwaukee, Mr. George Kennan, a member of the Russo-American Telegraph expedition, said he found a picture of Major-General Dix, cut from a New York pictorial newspaper, in the hut of a Kanak. General Dix was represented dressed in full uniform, and was worshipped as a saint by the happy Kanak.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 22	MOON RISES	9 47
SUN SETS	4 37	HIGH WATER	5 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, William W. Paul, George L. Buzby, Thos. L. Gillespie, E. A. Souder,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 7
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 9
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Dec. 11
America	Southampton	New York	Dec. 14
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Dec. 14
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Dec. 23
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 25
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Dec. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Celia	New York	London	Jan. 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 23
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Dec. 24
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 25
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Heroine, Mayo, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Home, Phillips, Havana, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, Savannah, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, Cienfuegos, Knight & Sons.
Schr S. S. Hudson, Hudson, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship William Wilcox, Johnson, 42 days from Alicante via Gibraltar, with old railroad iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up by tug America.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr John Farnum, Baker, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, 8 hours from Delaware Breakwater. Passed at Wilmington Creek, schr Kathleen, from St. John, N. B., bound up; also, passed barque Hazard, at Morris Liston's; barque Doritte, at Bombay Hook; barque B. Rogers, at Fort Delaware, bound down.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Briggs, hence, at Fall River 20th inst. When about two miles south of Highland Light, took a severe gale, in which she lost foretopsail, mainstaysail, and one seaman, named John Wilson, a German or Italian, who was blown off the foreyard.
Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, hence, at Matanzas 19th instant.
Brig Canima, Coombs, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 20th inst.
Brig Portia, Thompson, sailed from Pernambuco 18th ult. (another account says 30th), for Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Admiral, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Clarence Smith, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Jessie Hart 2d, Pierson, hence for Boston, and Ephraim and Anna, Green, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 19th inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence for Portland, passed Holmes' Hole 19th inst.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, hence, at Cienfuegos 2d instant.
Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, hence, at Cienfuegos 7th inst.
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 20th inst.
Schr Adelia, Foote, hence, at St. John, N. B., 21st inst.
Schr A. H. Haley, hence, at Charleston 21st inst.
Schr M. Loughery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 20th inst.
Schr Col. Peter Lyle, Hill, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst., for Wilmington, Del.
Schr Cobasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schrs Wm. Bement, Penney, from Quincy Point for Philadelphia, and Star, Crowell, from Philadelphia for Boston, passed Hell Gate 21st inst.
Schr Lena Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 20th inst.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, hence for New Bedford, at Newport P. M. 20th inst.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, hence for Boston, at New London 18th inst.
Schr Henrietta, Lindon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 18th inst.
Schr Emily Irvine, Edwards, hence, at Norfolk 20th inst.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, hence, at Richmond 21st instant.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.
Schrs Julia A. Crawford, Young, hence, and Edward Lee, Wixon, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 21th inst.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 17th inst.
Schr Charles A. Jones, Griffin, sailed from Savannah 18th inst. for Darien, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Hamburg, Smith, from James river for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 18th inst.
Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, hence, at Norfolk 21st instant.
Schrs George Eales, Little; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; West Wind, Townsend; Transit, Rackett; and Brandywine, Adams, hence, at Providence 20th inst.
Schrs Emma R. Graham, Smith; Julia A. Garrison, Smith; and Emily A. Bartle, Smith, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 20th inst.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO OUR NEW STORE, No. 635 MARKET STREET,

North Side, one door east of Seventh,

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

We will offer, till then, our entire stock of

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Etc.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

12 18 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1107 CHESNUT STREET.

MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!

We are giving away

Fine Black Astrachan Muffs

FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES

In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS,

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

OPERA GLASSES

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At JAS. W. QUEEN & CO.'S

OPTICIANS.

No. 924 CHESNUT STREET,

9 22 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

DURABILITY, COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

THE CHESNUT STREET One-price Clothing House,

NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m

PERRY & CO.

MINCED MEAT.

Atmore's Mince Meat!

Cannot be equalled!!

The best always the Cheapest!!

Everybody knows it!! 12 18 6t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·40 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869.

THE REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

It has lately been shown by the committee entrusted with the duty of urging upon Congress the consideration of measures designed to revive the drooping shipping interests of the United States, that their decline has kept pace with the substitution of iron steamships for wooden vessels. The infamous course of Great Britain during the war accelerated the downward tendency which had commenced before the Rebellion, and it caused the real or pretended transfer of many American vessels to British owners; but it was, after all, only a secondary cause of the change which has so seriously damaged our commercial marine. In former times American vessels not only did the bulk of the carrying trade of the United States, but a large share of the carrying trade of other nations. Now all that is left us is but a small fraction of the carrying trade of our own country, as a very large proportion of our imports and exports are transported in steam vessels belonging to foreign nations. The profits arising from this trade can never be restored to American citizens in any other way than by the construction of American lines of steamships. It would be as idle to attempt to re-establish any large number of lines of sailing vessels as to make Conestoga teams successful rivals of railways in the land transportation of merchandise. The new movement is one of real progress and of such a character that its force cannot be averted. Our only remaining resource is to imitate it, to show the world that we can build steamships too, and to regain our wonted supremacy by acquiring as great a superiority in the modern mercantile marine as we achieved, in former times, in the old sailing vessels. In achieving this end the aid of the Government, in some shape, will be inevitably necessary; and in view of the interest manifested in this subject by the various departments at Washington, the allusions to it in the annual message, the promise of a special communication from the President, the comments of the Secretary of the Treasury, and, more recently, the views submitted to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives by Admiral Porter, decisive and beneficial action will, we presume, not be long delayed. In this connection one of the statements of Admiral Porter possesses special importance. He says that "the value to our Government of the use of thirty vessels like those of the British mail lines would, in case of war, more that equal the combined strength of our present navy."

this be true, why should not a fair proportion of the sum now granted to the support of the navy be used to subsidize mail steamship lines? Ironclads, monitors, and other vessels of war are indispensable in time of actual conflict; even in time of peace they are occasionally useful in inspiring respect for the American flag in distant ports, or in reminding belligerent nations that we can speedily prepare for a desperate naval contest; but as they do not directly serve any useful commercial purpose, it would be a thousand times better to organize our naval system on the plan outlined in Admiral Porter's significant suggestion. By helping to construct and maintain steam lines similar to the British mail ships, we would accomplish at once a commercial object of the highest national importance, and, at a comparatively small expense, double our present navy. Surely this proposition is worthy of the attentive consideration of Congress, as a partial substite for the system which squanders millions annually without even a remote prospect of securing direct pecuniary returns. As other nations have called their lines of steamships into existence by liberal governmental aid, this policy should also be adopted here. It would be far better to pursue this course than to grant the prayers of those who ask for such changes of the tariff as would lead to the construction of the proposed new American steamships of foreign material. Let us have the new lines American throughout—made of native materials and machinery constructed on our own soil, commanded by American officers, and supported or subsidized by the Government. On the Pacific this policy has already been virtually established. Now let it also be carried into effect on the Atlantic coast. If we cannot compete with the older European lines, we can make a beginning with lines to Cuba, Mexico, South America, and gradually extend them in other directions, wherever it is probable that "commerce will follow the flag."

THE NEW CENSUS.

By the late action of the Senate it remains an open question whether the next census will be taken substantially in the old method, by the United States Marshals, or whether the new officials contemplated by the House bill will be appointed; but as both branches of Congress have already consented to a suspension of the old law until February 1, 1870, it is probable that by that time the new system will have been adopted. The politicians are more deeply interested in this question than the people, who care but little who distributes the attendant patronage, but every intelligent American is anxious that the returns shall be as perfect and full as possible. As great diversities of opinion are expressed by speculative statisticians about the population and wealth of the country, and the relative rank of its industries, we hope that these disputes will be set at rest by the closest approximation to the exact truth that can be reached. One great obstacle to a complete census in former years was the institution of slavery, inasmuch as the Southern Representatives and Senators insisted upon the preparation of such schedules as would best conceal the disparity of wealth in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. Through their efforts a great many false ideas were disseminated, and the new census, if properly taken, will for the first time give a just presentment of national wealth.

THE ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The official correspondence of the present administration on the Alabama question, which was transmitted to the Senate yesterday, will attract attention from the marked ability displayed by Mr. Fish in recapitulating the causes of complaint against Great Britain. The force of his argument is strengthened by the fact that it is made in no frate and belligerent spirit, but rather with the desire to promote a peaceful settlement by a full statement of the matters in issue. The first step was taken on the 15th of May, when Mr. Motley was instructed to explain, in general terms, the American view of the controversy after the rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, and to propose a suspension of negotiations until a better feeling prevailed in both countries. On the 23d of June Mr. Motley was asked to request that when the proper time for reopening negotiations arrived they should be conducted at Washington instead of London. On the 25th of September he was requested to announce that in the judgment of the President sufficient time had elapsed to subdue the irritable feelings that were likely to retard negotiations, and to read to Lord Clarendon a despatch in which our grievances are fully described. No definite mode of adjustment, however, was proposed in this letter, and Lord Clarendon was invited to take the initiative. His answer is given in a letter to Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington; and while it is couched in a friendly spirit, it is indecisive and evasive. By implication he consents to open negotiations at Washington, but this is not done formally or directly; and as he refuses to make any new proposition for an adjustment of the existing difficulties, he evidently desires to compel Mr. Fish to take the initiative. No document of a later date than Lord Clarendon's letter (November 6) is published, but since that period Mr. Fish has probably made propositions on which the future discussions will hinge.

We are pleased to learn that David Jones, Esq., who has ably filled a responsible position in the Custom House since the appointment of Hon. Henry D. Moore as Collector, will, after the instalment of the newly-elected City Treasurer, return to his former position as chief clerk of that official. Mr. Jones deservedly won great popularity by the prompt, skilful, and obliging manner in which he served the public during Mr. Bumm's administration, and his return to his old post will meet with general approval.

The President has signed the Georgia bill, and as Governor Bullock has issued a proclamation reconvening the Legislature on the 12th of January, the Rebels of that State will speedily discover that they gained nothing and lost much by the scurvy trick they played when the State was first reorganized. The remedy administered by Congress was severe, but the disease seemed to require it, and if it serves to teach treacherous traitors that reconstruction must be carried out in good faith, it will accomplish a useful purpose.

—We learn from the Boston *Traveller* that the generous offer of $100,000 for buildings for the Boston Theological Seminary, made by Isaac Rich, on condition that the Methodists raise $100,000 more by a certain time, is likely to be accepted. One gentleman of Lynn, Mass., has put down his name for $10,000 of the last-named sum, and there are numerous smaller sums.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag

☞ HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

We call attention to our spec preparations for the coming Holidays.

We have had manufactured a large assortment of GOWNS, JACKETS, and WRAPPERS, suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, made of a variety of fine materials, and most handsomely shaped and trimmed.

DRESSING GOWNS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
BILLIARD JACKETS,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
STUDY GOWNS.

A variety of New Styles of
HOLIDAY SCARFS, TIES, and CRAVATS.
Toilet and Fancy Articles, Canes and Umbrellas.

CHRISTMAS BOXES,

Containing one-half dozen Fine Handkerchiefs, a very appropriate present to a gentleman.

Besides many other articles of such combined beauty and utility as must make them most pleasing and acceptable gifts.

THE CHESNUT ST. CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

BUCKSKIN UNDER GARMENTS.
A NOVELTY!
A Preserver of Health.
A Preventive of Colds.
A Sure Cure for Rheumatism.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM
at the
SOLE AGENCY,
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

See other advertisements of this House. 10 26

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,
12 23 30t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SAMPLES OF THE PRICES
Now prevailing at the
GRAND CLEARING SALE
In progress at
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

A Fine Petersham Overcoat (handsomely trimmed), Worth $22, reduced to $13·50.
A Fine Chinchilla Overcoat, Worth $38, reduced to $20.
A Business Suit of Tricot or Melton, Worth $35, reduced to $22.
A Black Dress Coat (swallow tail), Worth $28, reduced to $18.
A Pair of Fine Pants, of fashionable make Worth $9, reduced to $5.
A Vest of Cloth or Fancy Cassimere, Worth $5·50, reduced to $3.

The Whole Present Stock is
To be disposed of
At Prices
Like the above,
at
THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

☞ COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS,
WITH
DRIVING GAUNTLETS. 12 13

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

Holiday Appliances.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY GROCERIES,

Comprising all the Delicacies known in the trade, purchased expressly for the Holidays, is now offered for sale, at reduced prices, by

Crippen & Maddock,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD St.,
BELOW CHESNUT.

White Almeria Grapes,
In Large Clusters.

Finest Quality Dehesa Raisins, in quarter, half, and whole boxes.
New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.
Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

TEAS—GREEN AND BLACK,

Have been selected with great care, directed to their purity and fragrance. Special care has also been taken to procure

COFFEE

Of the finest mark imported, such as Liberia, East India, Mocha, African, Gov. Java, Maracaibo, etc. etc.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,
SHAD AND SALMON.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry; Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER, in small tubs, selected expressly for family use.

Agents for the sale of M. Work & Co.

Golden Sparkling Catawba Wine.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices and delivered free of charge.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 South THIRD Street,
1t] BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia,
Dealers in and Importers of Fine Groceries.

THOMAS M. FREELAND,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,
No. 532 ARCH STREET.

Having made up a large stock of Ladies' Furs o' every quality, we are determined to reduce our stock before the end of the season. We are offering great bargains to those who give us a call. Every article warranted as represented, and, if desired, a warranted bill will be given. No dyed or striped articles sold in this establishment as genuine, and our prices will be found much lower than those who humbug the people by selling common Muskrat for Sable, or Rabbit for Four-crown Siberian Squirrel. These goods are all of our own manufacture, and no deception used in making sales.

HUDSON BAY SABLE,
DARK MINK SABLE,
ASTRACHAN,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
AND ALL
the low-priced goods for wholesale trade. Children's sets suitable for Christmas presents.

We warn the public against the many tricks resorted to now to sell cheap goods.

Trick No. 1—Changing genuine articles after the purchase is made for some common imitation.

Trick No. 2—Sending a customer home with an empty box, or part of the set left out, very carefully tied up.

Trick No. 3—Asking $40 to $60 for an imitation Sable, and taking anything offered from $6 to $20.

All we ask is a fair examination of our goods; our store is light, and every opportunity given to make a selection of a good article at low price.

THOMAS M. FREELAND,
12 23 2t* No. 532 ARCH Street.

SENSIBLE HOLIDAY GIFT—A BOX OF CHALLEN'S Initial Paper, embossed or in colors, 40 cents to $2.
No claptrap allowed or dollar trash sold.
CHALLEN, Stationer and Engraver,
12 22 3t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL AND WILSON.

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

LOOK! HOW YOU CAN SAVE YOUR MONEY!
PRICE OF EVERYTHING REDUCED.

COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS Reduced from $60 to $45.
BUSINESS SUITS Reduced from $35 to $20.
BOYS' SUITS Reduced from $18 to $12.

ROCKHILL AND WILSON.

BEAVER OVERCOATS That used to be $35, Now reduced to $20.
CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS That used to be $35, Now reduced to $20.
AND EVERYTHING AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 Chesnut Street.

CLOTHING.

LOOK! HOW YOU CAN SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Price of Everything Reduced.

BEAVER OVERCOATS that used to be.....$35·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$20 00
CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS that used to be..$38·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$22·00
COACHMEN'S OVERCOATS that used to be..$60·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$45·00

For we are determined to close out all
The Overcoats
AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

BUSINESS SUITS that used to be.....$35·00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$20 00
For we are determined
To close out
All the Business Suits
AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

BOYS' SUITS that used to be.....$18 00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$12·00
BOYS' OVERCOATS that used to be.....$12 00
NOW REDUCED TO.....$7 00

For we are determined
To close out
All the Boys' Clothes
AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.

There was never a finer stock of Rich WINTER CLOTHES offered at such low prices as the prices at which you can buy
The Magnificent Winter Stock
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS FOR NEW YORK

will be sold for all trains from Philadelphia of FRIDAY, 24th, and SATURDAY, 25th of December, good to return from New York on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th, or MONDAY, 27th December, by any of the trains except New York and Washington Through Lines.

EXCURSION TICKETS, $4.

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.
Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1869. 12 23 2t

CARD.

We shall sell at our Warerooms, No. 413 WALNUT Street, on 6th day next, the 24th Inst., commencing at 10.30 o'clock, our stock of FURNITURE, which was slightly damaged at the late fire at our store. We have put it in good condition, embracing Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, in Plush, Hair Cloth, and Terry; Wardrobes, Sideboards, and a variety of other goods, worthy the attention of buyers.

JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,
No. 413 WALNUT Street,
1trp PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS.

WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.,
Umbrella Manufacturers
No. 246 MARKET STREE ,
OFFER A FULL LINE OF
EXTRA FRENCH AND
SUPER BROWN ENGLISH
SILK UMBRELLAS,
WITH
The Latest Novelties in Handles,
FOR [12 18 6t4p
Christmas Presents.

UMBRELLAS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Silk, Gingham, and Alpaca
Fine Ivory and French Handles and Paragon Frames, at less than wholesale prices.
H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
Between Chesnut and Market, east side.

NEATLY MADE AND HANDSOMELY finished SILK UMBRELLAS FOR PRESENTS.
For sale by JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, SMALL sizes, all colors, FOR PRESENTS
for Misses, Lads, and Children.
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS, ALL SIZES.
Handsome Holiday Presents,
JOSEPH FUSSELL,
12 14 tuths6trp Nos. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mths

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25p

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.
No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

HOLIDAY GIFTS! HOLIDAY GIFTS!

ELEGANT, USEFUL AND DESIRABLE

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS
Made to Order,
$12 and $14.
A similar reduction on all Measured and Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street,
Under Continental Hotel.

NO PRESENT WOULD BE SO ACCEPTABLE
To a wife, daughter, sister, or lady friend, as a
GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,
It will be a cheerful companion in her hours of leisure, and a willing helper in adversity, should it ever come upon her.

IMPORTANT SALE of Superior Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery, being the large stock manufactured by Joseph Walton & Co., No. 413 Walnut street, and to be sold at their warerooms, on Friday next, December 24, at 10½ A. M. We desire to call the special attention of our readers to this sale; the goods were slightly damaged by the late fire, but have now been put in complete condition, and will be sold without reserve by T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.
If your lady friend has not already a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE, you are a happy man; for you will have it in your power to present her with something that she will afterwards declare she would not do without for ten times its cost.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia,

A DESIRABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.
A GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE will always be a source of delight to a lady. It is so simple that a child can operate it, and it performs the various descriptions of sewing in the most perfect manner, besides doing the most elegant and durable embroidery.

HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH. HARLEIGH.—PURE HARD LEHIGH COAL, LORBERRY, SHAMOKIN, AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.
OFFICE, SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. DEPOT, NINTH STREET (No. 957), BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
A GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE will prove a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Simple, durable, and noiseless, it will not be "more trouble than 'tis worth," as some of the complicated machines sold proved to be.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AN ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.
No home can be said to be truly happy where the gentle hum of a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE is not sometimes heard. It robs labor of weariness, changes toil into pleasure, and in the infinite variety of its uses affords constant delight.

DELICIOUS CHAMPAGNE—the most delicate flavor at greatly reduced prices; also, pure Grape Brandy for invalids. CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 113 Chesnut street.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1106 Chesnut street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
TEN DOLLARS CASH. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

FOR A HOLIDAY PRESENT
Nothing could be more acceptable to a lady than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE. It will lighten the labor and promote the health and happiness of those at home.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 730 CHESNUT STREET,
Below Eighth.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

GROVER & BAKER'S ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, also their SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES, may be obtained during the Holidays on *very easy terms*. Salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut street.

YOU CAN REGULATE THE COLOR.—Every natural shade, from light brown to deepest black, is imparted by PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing shining water to the drainings from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes.

PLEASE READ

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—EPLEY.—At the Twelfth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 847 N. Eleventh street, on the evening of the 21st instant, by Rev. J. E. Smith, Mr. BENJAMIN C. DAVIS, of Millville, N. J., and Miss ANNA M., only daughter of the late Charles Epley, of Williamsport, formerly of Philadelphia.

LOCKWOOD—KRAUSE.—On the 19th instant, at Broad Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1402 Christian street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. GEORGE A. LOCKWOOD, of New York, to Miss ANNIE A. KRAUSE, of Harrisburg, Pa.

DIED.

COLGAN.—Suddenly, on the 22d instant, Mr. JOHN COLGAN, in the 26th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the Resolution Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, back of No. 1551 Germantown road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MACHETTE.—On the 21st instant, BELLVILLE MACHETTE.
His male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1417 Mary street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. 2t

SHALLCROSS.—On the 22d instant, MARIA B., daughter of the late Benjamin and Catherine Shallcross, in the 36th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, the Bristol pike, above Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. **

WILDES.—December 22, ANNE, eldest daughter of Tilton J. and Lydia Wildes, of Arneytown, N. J.
Funeral on Friday, December 24, at 11 A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Ezra Bowen, No. 132 S. Eighteenth street. **

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,
BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FINE HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
FANCY BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES,
VASES, DOLLS,
WRITING DESKS,
FINE PAPER BOXES,
And a general assortment of
TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.
M. A. JONES,
12 18 6t5p No. 21 N. EIGHTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuths3m

808 **TURNER'S,** 808
CHESNUT. CHESNUT.
Juvenile Department
Is the largest in the city. Books for Boys and Girls at all prices.
BUY while you have time to select them.
Optic's, Dotty, Du Chaillu's,
Reid's, Cooper's, Young America,
Ragged Dick, Linen Books, Etc. Etc.
DICKENS' WORKS.
We have all the Editions, in any style of binding.
Ticknor's, Peterson's, Appleton's,
Hurd & Houghton's,
And the English. Here you have over Fifty Editions to select from.
TURNER & CO.,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
12 23 6t PHILADELPHIA.

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1870. 1870.
Now is the time to subscribe to any Magazine, at
TURNER'S
SUBSCRIPTION DEPOT,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
DIARIES for 1870, of every style. 12 23 2t

NEWEST BOOKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
UNDER THE HOLLY;
Stories for Girls.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
Illustrated by Dore.
LITTLE ROSIE SERIES,
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By Ballantyne.
LENNY THE ORPHAN,
By Mrs. Hosmer.
ANIMAL LIFE THE WORLD OVER,
Splendid Colored Plates, oblong 4to.
NURSE'S PICTURE-BOOK,
Twenty-four Beautiful Chromos. 4to. size.
PICTURES OF WILD ANIMALS,
With Huge Colored Plates, oblong.
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Thirty Engravings by Birket Foster.
THOUGHTS OF PEACE;
Or, Precious Hope and Strong Consolation.
BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE,
New Red line Tinted Edition.
WAVERLEY NOVELS,
27 vols.; Tinted Paper; Illustrated. The best edition fo the Household, and a marvel of cheapness; in various library bindings.
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6 vols.; Portraits. Cloth or Half Calf.
PARLOR POETIC LIBRARY,
10 vols. of the Best Poets. Illustrated.
WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOKS AND PICTURES.
PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street, adjoining the Continental.
For sale at WHOLESALE Prices. 12 18 30t

JUST PUBLISHED,
"THE CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS,"
A HELP TO DEVOUT OBSERVANCE OF THE SACRED SEASONS OF THE CHURCH,
BY
REV. ALEXANDER SHIRAS, D. D.,
One volume 16mo., tinted paper, fine cloth, gilt top, price.....$1 50
Fine cloth, gilt edges..... 2 00
Or in Levant Morocco, extra gilt..... 4 00
MAKING
AN ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.

MEMOIR OF THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE BURGESS, D. D., FIRST BISHOP OF MAINE.
Edited by the Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, L. I.
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12 23 2t Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street, Phila.

HOME AMUSEMENTS!!!
NEW, INSTRUCTIVE, AND ENTERTAINING.
ZOETROPES, with New Pictures.
JAPANESE BACKGAMMON.
SANTA-CLAUS PANORAMA.
ARITHMATELLE—Great Parlor Game.
PERMUTATION DISSECTED U. S.
RAINBOW ORACLE, ETC., ETC.
Also,
Juvenile Toy and Gift Books,
BIBLES, PRAYERS, ETC., ETC.
BUILDING BLOCKS, CROQUET, STEREOSCOPES, GLOBES, MICROSCOPES, ETC., ETC.
J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
1t No. 512 ARCH Street.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.
A Few Things You Want
FOR
CHRISTMAS,
ALL OF WHICH
Can be Purchased
OF
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

WHITE GRAPES
AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

Raisins,
Almonds,
Walnuts.
Filberts,
Pecan Nuts,
Figs and Prunes, in Boxes for Presents.
Prunellos,
Oranges,
Apples.
Lady Apples,
Stewart's Broken Candy,
White Clover Honey.
Citrons,
Currants,
Orange and Lemon Peel.
Preserved Cherries,
" Peaches,
" Strawberries,
" Quinces,
" Pineapples,
" Limes,
" Apricots,
Guava Jelly.
Guava Marmalade,
All Kinds of Jellies,
Duchess Pears,
Sickel Pears,
Olives and Capers,
Olives Farcies.
Chocolate and Broma.
Fine Teas and Coffees.
Best Brands of Flour.
Stilton, Cheddar, Edam,
Roquefort, Parmesan,
Pineapple, Gruyere,
Gunda Cheese
Young America,
Imitation English, and
Cream Cheese.
Potted Meats and Game.
French Peas, Truffles,
Mushrooms, Sardines,
Pates de Foie Gras,
Prairie Game,
Canned Corn and Tomatoes.
Genuine Imported
Cordials,
Champagnes,
Sherry Wines,
Clarets.
Old and Rich Port Wines,
Hock Wines,
California Wines,
AND
A GOOD CIGAR
AFTER DINNER.
Come and See Us
AT
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
AND
Get Good Goods at Low Prices
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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A FEW DAYS
REMAIN OF THE GREAT SALE.
We have much still to sell, and
IT IS IMPOSSIBLE
For any house to get the prices down as low as we are now selling,
And the reason for it is quickly understood by those who see what an
Immense Stock we have.
The prices are all put down so that we guarantee them fully *TEN PER CENT. LOWER* than anywhere else, or we will take goods back and return money when shown otherwise.
It will be remembered that our style, make, and finish are *FAR BETTER* than ordinary *READY-MADE CLOTHING.*
Our large facilities always enable us to
Sell Cheaper than other Houses,
And now, under these circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.
We have still a very large stock (at least **$250,000** worth of goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up the piece goods we had on hand. We continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.
Store open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
1107. 1107.
CONRAD BROS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
COURVOISIER'S LADIES' KID GLOVES.
" MEN'S "
ALEXANDER'S LADIES' "
" MEN'S "
SHIRTS TO ORDER.
SCARFS, PARTY FANS,
STUDS, OPERA GLASSES,
CUFF BUTTONS, DRESSING CASES,
DRESSING GOWNS, ODOR BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, PORTEMONNAIES,
MUFFLERS, CIGAR CASES,
SUSPENDERS, SILK UMBRELLAS,
PULSE WARMERS, CANES,
PERFUMERY.
Everything beautiful in our line is represented and for sale cheap at
CONRAD BROTHERS',
1107 CHESNUT STREET,
(Girard Row). 12 18 6t rp

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
We would call attention to our large assortment of
French Bronzes,
Flexible Stands,
WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.
Taper Lamps,
Porcelain Lanterns,
And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.
Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,
No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,
12 4 stuth10t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. 52
HENRY A. DREER,
SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST,
No. 714 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a splendid assortment of Rustic, Lava, and Terra Cotta Hanging Baskets, with or without plants. Also, Plant and Fern Stands, Vases, Flower Baskets of superb new patterns, Hyacinth Bulbs and Glasses, Bouquets, Baskets, Wreaths, Crosses, etc.
FLOWER SEEDS in packets suitable for mailing to distant friends.
N. B.—To prevent disappointment orders for Natural Flowers for Christmas are solicited early. 12 21 tuth 2t

A. **J. IANDER, JR.,**
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
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In order to close out the season's stock, announce a still further reduction in prices of
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We have made this part of our business a specialty, and have on hand the largest assortment to be found in the city. 12 9 12 5rp

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
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Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
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PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
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ONE-DOLLAR GOODS!—SILK FANS, Satchels, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Boxes, Desks, Vases, Ornaments, with a large stock of other fancy goods, for one dollar and less, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 12 15 9t rp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the following of their recent publications:—

"The Memoir of the Life of the Right Reverend George Burgess, D. D.," is a compilation edited and arranged by Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., the son of the bishop. Bishop Burgess was a man of mark in the Episcopal Church, and after his death there was a very general desire for a complete and comprehensive memoir. The editor informs us that the task of preparing this was undertaken by several persons, but it was relinquished for a variety of reasons, and that the volume before us is therefore the product of a number of pens; the different contributions being linked together by Dr. Burgess, who has supplied various reminiscences of his father, with a large amount of interesting matter in the shape of extracts from epistolatory correspondence, sermons, journal or diary. Some of the most prominent clergymen of the Episcopal Church have contributed to the work, which is at once an interesting review of the character and labors of Bishop Burgess, and a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by his brethren.

"Westbrook Parsonage," by Harriet B. McKeever, is a semi-religious story, which is designed to counteract the ritualistic tendencies of a certain portion of the Episcopal Church at the present day. Miss McKeever is very much in earnest, and her story is arranged to set forth her views in a very positive manner. It will doubtless be read with interest by those who are excited on the subject of ritualism, and the probabilities are that in a few months we will have half a score of novels in reply to it, and exhibiting the beauties of the other side of the matter in controversy.

"Twice Tried; or, The Three Influences," by Mrs. E. L. Courtney, is a religious Christmas story for young people.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "The Odes and Epodes of Horace," translated by Lord Lytton. Published by Harper & Brothers. This version of Horace is one of the literary sensations of the season in England. It gives the original and the translation on opposite pages, with ample notes and illustrations. An introductory essay discusses the causes of Horace's popularity, and each ode is introduced with such explanatory remarks as will give the reader a proper understanding of its application. The translations are made in unrhymed metre, as nearly analogous to those of the original as the difference of the languages will permit. This work will undoubtedly give ordinary readers a better idea of the peculiarities of Horace than any translation hitherto published, and for students it will be a most valuable auxiliary. The notes and illustrations show mature scholarship and nice critical discrimination; and in the management of his unrhymed metres Lord Lytton has displayed all the skill that made his "Lost Tales of Miletus" so popular.

From the same house we have received "Old Horse Gray and the Parish of Grumbleton," by Edward Hooper. Published by Hurd & Houghton. This horse epic is dedicated to the "merciful philozoist, Henry Bergh," and although the subject is horsey, the moral is humanitarian. The verses are written in a pleasant vein of humor, and we find them more agreeable reading than many others of greater pretensions.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the following works just issued from their press:—

"Fairy Tales for Little Folks" is a translation of the popular and very attractive stories of Madame la Comtesse de Segur. The book contains "Blondine, Bonne-Biche, and Beau-Minon," "Good Little Henry," "Princess Rosette," "The Little Grey Mouse," and "Ourson." These stories are illustrated with designs by Griset, and unless the belief in fairies has begun to die out in the nursery, they will undoubtedly be appreciated by the important class of readers for whom they are particularly intended.

"Under the Holly" is a Christmas book for girls. It is a pleasantly written narrative of the sayings and doings of a party of young people, the object of which is to introduce a number of clever stories and verses on Christmas subjects. These are "The Trials of an Heiress;" "The Unknown Heroine, or the Martyr of Rochebeancour;" "The Christmas Visit;" "Charlie Gray;" "The Fate of the Leaves;" "Esther Radnor, or the Indian Captive;" "The Child of the Camp;" and "The Sisters; or, Mr. Mortimer's Wards."

"Little Rosie in the Country," by Margaret Hosmer, is the second volume of the "Little Rosie" series of religious stories for children, in course of publication by Porter & Coates.

—"Puck" is the title of a new novel by "Ouida," just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. "Puck" is not a fairy, but a dog, whose autobiography is here given in the peculiar vein that makes the writings of "Ouida" so attractive to some people and so unpleasant to others. "Puck" passes through a variety of adventures that give him unusual facilities for investigating the high and low of London life. The story is interesting, but it is occasionally painfully overwrought, and the grim sort of humor that the writer affects at times is very far indeed from having anything of a comical effect. "Ouida" undoubtedly has power, but she has never yet been able to produce a work that was not disfigured by the most glaring absurdities of style. There is a certain class of readers, however, that like this, and "Puck" will be found just to their taste.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us "Benny," a Christmas ballad, by Annie Chambers Ketchum. Published by S. R. Welle. This is a little poem that appeared originally in the *Phrenological Journal*, where it achieved such popularity as to induce its separate publication in holiday style. We sincerely think that "Benny" is a very poor specimen of a poem; but we do not care to interfere with the enjoyment of its admirers, so we merely state that it is printed on good paper and neatly bound as a holiday book.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Family Doom: or, The Sin of a Countess," an exciting new novel by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth; and "New Receipts for Cooking," by Miss Leslie, a new edition of a work ever popular with good housewives.

—From the American Sunday School Union we have received "Swept and Garnered" and "Kitty's Christmas Tree," a couple of religious stories suitable for Sunday School libraries.

—From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania we have received a copy of the eloquent eulogium on the Life and Character of Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, delivered at the hall of the University, September 28, 1869, by David Paul Brown, Esq.

—*The Sunday School Workman* is the title of a new paper devoted to the advancement of Sunday School work. The first number presents an attractive appearance, and is filled with excellent articles. It is edited by Rev. Alfred Taylor, and is published at No. 71 Broadway, New York.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

The New York Stock Exchange.

All reverence is not dead yet in New York. Sometimes I think it is. Occasionally I come to the conclusion that the love of mere has blotted out all respect for everything which the simple-minded and ingenuous hold sacred. Trade is so rushing and conscienceless that it elbows reliquaries out of the way, and don't leave religion even standing room. Churches have their domes and steeples decapitated, and are transformed into theatres; ancient meeting-houses are razed and supplanted by "palatial" stores; and gold quotations are posted where the Word of God was once dispensed. But there are some exceptions to this rule. It was feared that the New York Stock Exchange was burning to occupy the ground at present held by old St. Paul's; but the New York Stock Exchange has come right side up with care in the matter, and St. Paul's will not yet "turn up its toes." Mr. Burke, a real estate broker, took it upon himself, a day or two ago, to inquire—ostensibly on account of the Stock Exchange—upon what terms the corporation of Trinity Church would lease or sell the ground now occupied by St. Paul's. This was a piece of gratuitous impertinence, inasmuch as the Stock Exchange had never given him authority to make such inquiries. The site is an enviable one, but as Mr. William H. Nelson, President of the Stock Exchange, remarks, that association has no intention of bargaining for the possession of a locality endeared by so many hallowed historical associations. Perhaps it is well to have so close such a silent yet perpetual monitor as a graveyard in the very focus of the city's babble, sending forth a spiritual breathing over the busy bustle of Vanity Fair.

Mr. Fechter.

Mr. Fechter, who some months ago was so elaborately pre-puffed by his friend, Mr. Dickens, in the columns of a New England magazine, will give his first performance in this country on the evening of Monday, January 10, 1870, at Niblo's Garden. I have never seen Mr. Fechter as yet, but I have seen his American prototype, Dan Symons, of the Olympic Theatre. People who have heard both Mr. Fechter and Mr. Symons' imitation of him swear that one is as good as the other, and that, at any rate, the original is just as fine as the copy! Mr. Symons gives a very strong Teutonic accent, and this is said to be a perfect reproduction of the German actor's principal deficiency. Mr. Fechter is going to be a fashionable success. His "Hamlet," at Niblo's, will anticipate by a few days, perhaps, that of Mr. Booth, great preparations for which have been making for some months past.

Christmas Novelties.

Among the Christmas gifts exposed for sale are no novelties with the exception of games. Even the toy kingdom is dull, invention having made scarcely a single stride in advance of those of last season. Among games, however, several new varieties have been introduced. Some of these are made subservient to useful purposes, on Victor Hugo's principle, I presume, that the beautiful is as useful as the useful. Geology, natural history, and chronology are summarized therein, and the young idea is taught how to bring down something every time it shoots in sport. Among the newest, and those which, without being new, are invested with a new application, are brisque, silver cherries, *quille a l'anneau*, and the Ingleside games. Brisque is played with dice upon a board, upon which are described three dozen circles; men are places, and places are thrown for, and a spirited contest is supposed to ensue. Silver chimes has a tinge of romance in it, and can be played either in-doors or out. It is played on an octagon-shaped board, with the enclosed spaces checked off by targets furnished with silver bells. The implements with which it is conducted are counters, mallets, and balls, and the alternate position of the players determines the winners. *Quille a l'anneau* is the French title of a game which promises to come into vogue, and which consists of a square board, covered with felt, and stuck with nine fixed pins. Over these the contestants, standing at a distance, endeavor to throw metallic rings covered with india-rubber. The games known as the Ingleside games likewise promise to be very popular. One of them is called the Crown game, and the contestants using a morocco board, on which forty-nine squares are apportioned off, endeavor to enthrone their respective rivals to the title of majesty. Lotie, another of the games, is played upon the same board, but the central idea is different, and the winning stroke consists either in capturing your adversary or in hemming him inescapably in. Pijx, the newest of all the Inglesides, and the one requiring the greatest intellectual strain, is played with dice, and will be intensely affected by the few rather than popular with the many. Perhaps these few hints will be of some use to your readers who intend making Christmas gifts.

The Last of the Fat Men.

Very little of the fat men has been seen since Monday night. The dancing and the subsequent refreshments that were rendered necessary had a very wearing effect upon them. Their next public entertainment will be a clam-bake similar to that held last August in Connecticut. From this all reporters will be rigorously excluded, as it is the object of these squabby Sybarites to enjoy themselves in a quiet way, and not to be thrust upon the public. Individually, the members of the club are fat; but collectively, the subscription list is as yet thin, not numbering more than between one and two hundred.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Monday next the subscription list will be opened for the season of Italian opera to commence on Monday, January 3. The season will consist of twelve evening performances and two matinees, and in addition to some of the most admired works of the day, Rossini's *William Tell* and Ferrari's comic opera of *Pipele* will be produced in handsome style. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Signor Ronconi, and other favorite artists will appear. The subscription price is extremely low considering the attraction, being only $15 for the fourteen performances.

AT THE CHESNUT *Patrice* will be performed for the last times this evening and to-morrow.

The New York *Clipper* states that Miss Laura Keene, and not Colonel Fitzgerald, is the author of this drama. It is important that the real facts of the case should be made known as soon as possible to avoid any confusion in history.

On Christmas day and evening a dramatization of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" will be produced with a number of fine scenic effects.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Bateman will appear as "Leah." This is the part in which Miss Bateman made her reputation, and it is certainly better worthy of her attention than the one she has been playing for the last three weeks.

On Christmas there will be a matinee, when *The Carpenter of Rouen* and *The Serious Family* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life* and the drama of *The Seven Clerks* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Frank Brower will appear this evening in his great part of "Happy Uncle Tom."

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the pantomime of *The Old Woman that Lived in the Shoe* will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform a variety of amusing tricks at the Assembly Building this afternoon.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

SAFE DEPOSITE COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA

TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT

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Capital, - $500,000

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This Institution will be opened for the transaction business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Company will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and intelligence will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

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Coupons, Interest, and other Income will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owner for a small commission.

Suitable accommodations are provided for the convenience of ladies.

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Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 per	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....	1·25 per	1000
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Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk.....	1·00 per	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.....	2·50 per	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk. These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

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PRESIDENT.

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Full guarantee and moderate prices.
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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 3m

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Satin Face Poult de Soie from $6 to 4.
Ottoman Velour from $6·50 to 4·50.

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Serges Reduced from $2·50 to 1·25.
Silk Poplins from $1·75 to 1.
Plaid Irish Poplins from $3 to 2.
French Poplin, Irish Finish, from $2·50 to 2.
Plaid Serges from $1·50 to 1.
Silk Serges from $1·50 to 87½c.
Stripe Poplins from $1·25 to 37½c.
Stripe Poplins from 50 to 25c.
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Imported Cloth Plaids for Suits.

GREEN AND BLUE, from $1 to 60c.

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Astrachan Cloth Reduced from $16 to 8.
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Great Reduction in Broche Shawls.
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REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

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Japanese Shows at Home.

The Boston *Traveller* has a correspondent in Nagasaki, Japan, who saw for himself a Japanese show, before a Japanese audience. We quote the following, which will prove of interest to those who attended the exhibitions of the rival Japanese troupes in this city, a couple of years ago:—

JUGGLERS.

On the way from the castle in the morning we had passed a troupe of jugglers, much larger and apparently more skilful than common. When we stopped to look on, the native crowd was at once neglected, and the whole performance directed to us. So, not caring to stand long in the broiling sun, I had engaged them to come to the Sweetmeat Castle, with all their apparatus, and perform to us there. I suppose you have all seen "Hamai Kari Sadakitchi and his beautiful son 'All Right,'" and admired, as I did, their great dexterity and extraordinary equilibrium. But these strolling players went far beyond them. There was a clown, of course—what's a circus without a clown?—a droll old fellow, his face twisted into most grotesque and innumerable wrinkles, who must have been excruciatingly witty, for the crowd of Japanese that soon collected were continually convulsed. Before the performance commenced, this funny man came forward and made us a speech, complimentary, no doubt, since he bowed low and frequently, and apologetic of the troupe. The wind was high, the sun in a bad quarter, would the princely visitors kindly consider these circumstances in criticizing the performances, etc. Proceeding to business, a strip of carpet was laid down in front, and an old woman, terribly *decolletee*, so that her skinny and wrinkled old breasts almost rested on her lap, sat on her heels in a corner of the fence, and played the samisen (guitar) with an ivory plectrum. Old Comue provided himself with two sticks, which he clapped together from time to time as he continued his oration, and the first two performers—two little scraps of boys—came forward and prostrated themselves on the carpet. In order to make the salute courteous, a la Japonaise, you first kneel, then sit back on your heels, keeping the knees on the ground; then stick your forehead to the ground, and stow head, elbows, hands, and feet out of sight like a turtle, so that only a square of back is presented. If you happen to have a handkerchief tied around your head, it is a terrible insult not to take it off.

FEATS OF BOYS.

The salute completed, the little pigmies, with preternaturally grave faces, straightened up, spread their arms out to the fullest extent, and made the shrill, plaintive cry with which we became so familiar when "All Right" was with us. Then commenced such tumbling as you never conceived of—somersaults and handsprings, backward and forward, contortions, legs used as arms and arms as legs, until I must needs wonder what had become of their articulations and bones. Finally, one bent back until his hands touched the carpet, and became a horse, head hanging downward and breast and belly upward. The other mounted, and such trotting and cantering, and kicking, and screaming, and fear of being thrown, expressed in the solemn little faces as there was! At length the untamed charger became unmanageable; kicking and screaming, he bolted, cleared the pile of bamboo poles at a bound, and threw his rider headlong as naturally as possible. As quick as a thought both were on their feet, arms outstretched, with a grin carved on their stony little faces, and no more expression in their eyes than if they were a pair of bright black beads, as they closed this part of the performances with such a squeaking cry.

THE CLOWN.

The clown's turn came next. Wearing only a loose robe, quite like an American dressing-gown, he came forward to explain what he was going to do. The gown was thrown off one naked brown shoulder, and with the *degage* air of a master performer, he exhibited to us a brass tobacco-pipe, with a short reed stem. After quite a little oration, which I should be most happy to translate, if I only had understood it, he proceeded to fill and light his pipe, and after a short smoke he swallowed it, stem and all, drank a cup of water, and vomited forth volumes of smoke like a chimney. Then he whistled and again became a chimney. We thought we had him after a quick motion of the hand from the mouth to his girdle, but he had sold us, and again the pipe appeared in his mouth, still burning. This sort of thing was kept up long enough to make one sick, almost, with sympathy, and was given up for the still more marvellous eggs balancing. Four eggs are placed on the corners of a perfectly flat lacquered slab, which the performer holds in his hand. By an almost imperceptible oscillation of the slab, one of the eggs is just agitated, then greatly rotated. The motion becomes more rapid until one of the eggs is left spinning on its point, the other three remaining quietly in their places.

A second is treated in the same way, the first still spinning; then the third and the fourth, until all four eggs were rapidly spinning, each in its own corner, without having been touched by hand or instrument. I doubt if dexterity can go further than this. Had Columbus visited Japan he would have taken less pride in his little egg-standing feat. The performance continued quite a long while, and contained much that is better worth seeing than telling. Tops were made to run up a perpendicular cord into a lantern, which flew open and displayed banners and streamers, like the last scene in the *Black Crook*. The little boy risked his life terribly at the head of a long bamboo pole, held up by one of the men, and the slack-wire dancer went to sleep on his precarious perch as unconcernedly as if at home. But jugglery is one of those things which gave rise to the proverb, "Seein' is believin'." So let us dismiss the performers with a nibu (about 60 cents).

The Cuttle-Fish.

Mr. L. L. Hartt, in his "Chapter on Cuttle Fishes" in the *American Naturalist*, describes his encounter with one of these octopods on the coast of Brazil, which wound its long arms, covered with numerous suckers, around his hands in such a way as to hold him prisoner for a short time. On relinquishing its hold it dropped on the sand, and, using its long slimy arms as legs, made its way towards the water, looking like a huge and very tipsy spider. The cuttle-fish belongs to the mollusks, a branch of the animal kingdom distinguished for its members being built upon the plan of a sac, and to which Mr. Hyatt has applied the more appropriate name of *Saccata*. It is distinguished from all other mollusks, such as snails, clams, etc., by having a very large head, a pair of large eyes, and a mouth furnished with a pair of jaws, around which are arranged, in a circle, eight or ten arms furnished with suckers. In the common cuttle-fish or squid of our coast, the body, which is long and narrow, is wrapped in a muscular cloak or mantle, like a bag, fitting tightly to the back, but loose in front. It is closed up to the neck, where it is open like a loosely-fitting overcoat, buttoned up to the throat. Attached to its throat, by the middle, is a short tube, open at both ends. The tube or syphon can be moved about in any direction. The animal breathes by means of gills, which are attached to the front of the body, inside the cloak, and look like the ruffles of a shirt bosom. By means of these gills the air contained in the water is breathed, and they answer the same purpose for the cuttle-fish that our lungs do for us. In order to swim, the animal swells out the cloak in front, so that the water flows in between it and the body. Then it closes the cloak tightly about the neck, so that the only way the water can get out is through the syphon. Then it contracts forcibly its coat, and the water is driven out in a jet from the syphon, and the body is propelled in an opposite direction like a rocket through the water. This syphon is flexible, like a water hose, and can be bent so as to direct the stream not only forward, but sideways and backward, so that the animal can move in almost any direction, and turn summersaults with perfect ease; and so rapidly do cuttle-fish swim that they are able to make long leaps out of the water. Usually, however, the animal swims backwards, with its long arms trailing behind. Our common cuttle-fish of this coast has, in addition to its eight arms, two long slender tentacles, which may be withdrawn into the body. The tail is pointed and furnished with a fin on each side. The octapods to which the Brazilian cuttle-fish belongs have round, purse-like bodies, and eight arms united at the base with a web, and they swim by opening and shutting their arms like an umbrella; in this mode of swimming they resemble the jelly-fishes. The paper nautilus is nothing in the world but a female cuttle-fish that builds a shell. There was a very pretty story told of her habits by Aristotle, the old Greek naturalist, which everybody believed until quite lately. He said she rode on the top of the waves, seated in her boat-like shell, and spreading her broad arms to the winds for sails. But, unfortunately, the story has no foundation in fact. She either crawls about on the bottom of the sea, or swims quite like other cuttle-fish, shell foremost, only occasionally coming to the surface. Strangely enough, she holds the two broad, hand-like extremities of the arms against her body, and it is the inside of these arms that secrete the paper-like shell, which is only a sort of cradle for her eggs. Not so with the pearly nautilus, which is furnished with a beautiful coiled-up, pearly shell, formed on the outside of the animal. The shell is divided into numerous chambers, and the animal, living in the outer one, builds a partition across the back of it as the shell grows. Cuttle-fish are sometimes used for food by the Brazilians, and different species may be seen in the markets, where one frequently finds them still alive. Sometimes as we stoop to examine one, its body is suddenly suffused with a deep pink-ish glow. Before we have time to recover our surprise this color fades, and a beautiful blue takes its place as rapidly as a blush sometimes suffuses a delicate cheek. The blue, perhaps, is succeeded by a green, and then the whole body becomes pink again. One can hardly conceive anything more beautiful than this rapid play of colors, which is produced by the successive distention of sets of little sacks containing fluids of different colors which are situated under the skin. The cuttle-fish is also furnished with a bag containing an inky fluid, which, when the animal is attacked or pursued, it ejects into the water, thus completely blinding its adversary and effectually covering its retreat. It is from this fluid that the color Sepia is made. Besides carrying an ink-bottle, some species of cuttle-fish are provided with a long, delicate, horny pen, which forms a sort of stiffener to the back. In some species the pen is hard, thick, and broad, and the cuttle-fish bone of commerce is of this kind. The species found in our waters is very small, and not at all dangerous, being barely large enough to draw the blood from the hand; but in the tropical seas they are very large, powerful, and dangerous. The cuttle-fish is the original of Victor Hugo's devil-fish, so vividly described in the "Toilers of the Sea." If the devil-fish were a beneficent one, Mr. Hartt says he should be sorry to destroy our faith in it; but as it is, he believes it would be rather a relief than otherwise to know that in some important respects Victor Hugo's story of it is a fable. The Kraken was a mythical cuttle-fish of fabulous size.

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ALMONDS, WALNUTS, HAVANA ORANGES,
FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON, CURRANTS,

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Alabama claims which had taken place since the rejection of the after-dinner treaty of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. This correspondence includes letters from Secretary Fish, Minister Motley, Lord Clarendon, and Minister Thornton, all of which are of the highest interest. The most important are the letters of instruction from Mr. Fish to Minister Motley under dates of May 15 and September 25, 1869. The latter is an exceedingly able document. It gives a calm, logical, and dignified statement of the case of the United States against Great Britain, and without laying as much stress upon our "sentimental" grievances as did Mr. Sumner in his famous speech, it more clearly explains exactly what the United States had a right to expect from the English people and Government, why they are justly offended at the unfriendly attitude assumed, what the damages done by British antagonism were, and what our specific claims for indemnity are. There is a vein of biting sarcasm running through the whole paper that will be doubly effective from the absence of passion or excitement, and the dignified tone that Mr. Fish maintains throughout. The subject is taken up at the beginning, and Mr. Fish first points out how and why the treaty concluded by Mr. Reverdy Johnson came to be rejected. He shows that the people of the United States were nearly unanimous on the subject, and that, looking at the matter from all points of view, the same conclusion had been arrived at. He also explains that the rejection of a treaty of this character by the Senate does not necessarily imply any unfriendliness, and points out the great impropriety of concluding such a treaty just as a new administration was coming into power.

With regard to the special grievances of the United States, Mr. Fish says that:—

"When in the winter of 1860 and 1861, certain States of the American Union undertook by ordinances of secession to separate from the others, and to constitute, of their own volition and by force, a new and independent republic, under the name of the Confederate States of America, there existed as between Great Britain and the United States a condition of profound peace: their political relations were professedly and apparently of the most friendly character, and their commercial and financial relations were as close and intimate in fact as they seemed to be cordial in spirit, such as became the two great liberal, progressive, and maritime and commercial powers of the world, associated as they were by strong ties of common interest, language, and tradition."

The Government of the United States had a right to expect in this contest the earnest good-will, sympathy, and moral support of Great Britain, instead of which, to the astonishment of every one, her Majesty's Government, on the 6th of May, 1861, determined to recognize the insurgents as a belligerent power, raising them to the same level of neutral rights as the United States. This decision was announced in the House of Commons on the same day, and on the 13th of May the Queen's proclamation was issued. On this point, Mr. Fish says very plainly:—

"The President does not deny, on the contrary he maintains, that every sovereign power decides for itself, on its own responsibility, the question whether it will or not, at a given time, accord the status of belligerency to the insurgent subjects of another power, as also the larger question of the independence of such subjects, and their accession to the family of sovereign States. But the rightfulness of such an act depends on the occasion and circumstances, and it is an act, like the sovereign act of war, which the morality of the public law and practice requires should be delineated, seasonable and just in reference to surrounding facts; national belligerency, indeed, like national independence, being but an existing fact officially recognized as such, and without which such a declaration is only the indirect manifestation of a particular line of policy.

"The precipitancy of the declaration of the Queen's Government was, as Mr. Bright characterized it, the remarkable celerity, undue and unfriendly haste with which it was made, appears in its having been determined on the 6th of May, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of April 19, 1861, by reference to which the Queen's proclamation has since been defended, and that it was actually signed on the 13th of May, the very day of the arrival of Mr. Adams, the new American Minister, as if in the particular aim of forestalling and preventing explanations on the part of the United States."

And he adds:—

"The prematureness of the measure is further shown by the very tenor of the proclamation, which sets forth its own reason, namely:—'Whereas, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America.' Moreover, it is not pretended by the proclamation that war exists, but only a contest, in reference to which it is not unimportant to note that the language used is such as would fully apply to parties wholly independent one of the other, so as thus to negative, or to suppress, at least, the critical circumstances that this bare commencement of hostilities, this incipient contest, was a mere domestic act of insurrection within the United States. But that which conclusively shows the unreasonable precipitancy of the measure is the fact that on that day, May 13, 1861, and, indeed, until long afterwards, not a battle had been fought between the insurgents and the United States, nor a combat, even, save the solitary and isolated attack at Fort Sumter. Did such a bare commencement of hostilities constitute belligerency? Plainly not. There was at that time no such thing as a population elevated into force, and by the prosecution of war, which Mr. Canning points out as the test of belligerent condition. The assumed belligerency of the insurgents was a fiction—a war on paper only, not in the field—like a paper blockade; the anticipation of a supposed belligerency to come, but which might never have come, if not thus anticipated and thus encouraged by the Queen's government. Indeed, as forcibly put by Mr. Adams, the Queen's declaration had the effect of creating posterior belligerency, instead of merely acknowledging an actual fact, and that belligerency, so far as it was maintained, proceeding from the ports of Great Britain and her dependencies alone, with the aid and co-operation of subjects of Great Britain."

This is the whole matter in a nutshell; but Mr. Fish goes on with a statement of the effects of this action on the part of England; how it encouraged and maintained the Rebellion; how maritime enterprises in the ports of Great Britain in behalf of the insurgents, which would otherwise have been piratical, became lawful; and thus Great Britain became, and to the end continued, the arsenal, the navy yard, and the treasury of the insurgent Confederates, adding, with fine sarcasm, that "a spectacle was thus presented without precedent or parallel in the history of civilized nations."

Mr. Fish then reviews the uniform policy of England in all of her own numerous conflicts, and convicts her by her own record. He shows that as regards France and Spain, the original ill-judged act of political manifestation was not supplemented by subsequent acts of hostility, and he asks what would the Queen's Government have said if the United States had accorded the rights of belligerents to the insurgents in India or Ireland in the same circumstances. In fine, Mr. Fish pins down John Bull very tight, and while contending that there is no necessity for our going to war, he urges the expediency of a satisfactory settlement of the matter under dispute at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Motley was instructed to suggest that the excitement caused by the rejection of the Johnson treaty had now abated, and that the United States would gladly resume negotiations on the subject at Washington.

The letter of Lord Clarendon to Mr. Thornton, dated November 6, 1869, in which he refers to the despatch of Secretary Fish, is written in a non-committal, diplomatic vein, the substance of which appears to be that her Majesty's Government is ready to reopen the consideration of the question at issue.

This correspondence is of much interest, and it is to be hoped that it may lead to a speedy settlement of the vexatious cause of contention between the two countries that now exists.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GRAVEYARD GOSSIP.

In the Midst of Life we are in Death—The Place Where the Seventh-Day Baptists "Rest in Peace"—A Three-by-four Cemetery in the Heart of the City.

We poor toiling mortals know little as to futurity, and even such knowledge, if it may be so called, is but surmise. Very few of us ever stop, in the hurry and bustle of our worldly life, to think of our future destiny. We plod on and on, spending the time allotted us here in the never-ceasing search after wealth, until suddenly the irresistible mower, "Death," cuts us down, and all our gainings but revert to others, who take up the rope and continue to add thereto coil upon coil. If you were to stop a man and ask him to make provision for his place of interment, nine chances out of ten he would consider you either impertinent or idiotic; and such a thought would not for a moment be allowed to weigh upon his mind, for, if it did, more than probable some worldly scheme would be nipped in the bud and an anticipated increase of wealth frustrated. Thinking of his burial place, his thoughts would naturally revert to his death, and with such thoughts would come the resolution to do better and lead a more Christian life.

It is true cemeteries and burial grounds are every now and then projected and selected, with an eye to their especial fitness and adaptability for the purpose intended, and everything in the way of nature and art is brought to bear to render the place as attractive and pleasing to mortals as possible. The effects of romantic scenery, natural and artificial, are well studied, and everything possible is done to remove sombreness and sad thoughts. Yet beneath all this worldliness there yet lies worldliness, nothing less than pelf. Those men who project and carry out all such projects do so as a business, just as the undertaker studies for the production of a handsome burial casket which will for the moment satisfy the wishes of the friends of some departed soul. They all enter into the affair for the sole purpose of disposing of a site of ground, by lots, each lot of which is to bring to their coffers its real value and so much percentage profit. Were you to tell them this, they would scorn the assertion and indignantly refute it—doubtless, too, to add weight to their refutation, would, if they happened to be laymen, refer you to the action of the men of God, ministers of the Gospel. But the assertion is just as applicable to them. Despite their religion, their actions are often guided by prospects of worldly aggrandizement, and if the gain is not devoted to their own purposes, it is applied to some others equally as earthly.

Within the past few years our people have had numerous examples of this. Sites selected years agone for the resting places of the departed, by congregations then worshipping in humbleness and almost obscurity, have been sold for business purposes, the bones of the dead upheaved, removed, and oft-times scattered, and all to enable a more fashionable set of worshippers to obtain means to erect a handsome church edifice in some other locality considered more genteel and respectable. Perhaps a few old friends, whose near approach to their own finality raises serious thoughts in their minds, will remember that the bones of those once loved in the flesh are there interred, and will attempt a resistance of the proposed desecration. But of what avail are such objections? They are pushed aside by younger heads, and overruled as but the opinions of "old fossils." The pick and the shovel are soon employed, and the bones of the dead are upheaved and scattered. And what remains for these "old fossils," as they are styled, to do? Simply to gather together these bones, friends and strangers alike, re-inter them in some other place, and once more weep over them, at the same time vainly striving to induce themselves to believe that they are the remains of those they most fondly care for.

The rich and poor share alike in this respect: the wealth of the one or the poverty of the other proves no barrier. But a few years ago the stranger, the outcast, and the suicide were interred in the, then, Potter's fields; those same fields are now the pleasure resorts, and the grand-children of many who remember seeing buried numberless bodies, now romp around and along the gravelled walks which cover over the old bones of those gone before. Amongst the multitude which daily passes through and by Franklin and Washington Squares, how many recall the fact of their having once been graveyards? Out of every one hundred persons, we venture to assert that ninety-nine would be found who do not even dream of such a thing. How many of those of our citizens who visited the circus which lately performed on the lot on Eighth street, above Race, thought that beneath them once rested the remains of men and women who, when in the flesh, had wasted valuable moments in just such frivolities. Could they but have risen from the dead and appeared before the crowd, for the time being amused with the sinful grimaces and alike sinful language of the clowns, what stories would they have told? What secrets of futurity would they have revealed?

Would they not have admonished each and every one to quit the scene, repair to their homes, clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and at once do penance for the sins committed? Would they not have preached to that heedless crowd a sermon more effective than any ever delivered by mortal man? Would they not have shown to the ambitious merchant and the greedy money-getter that his particular mode of life was but folly, and but leading him to the committal of deeds that would in the end proscribe him from all heavenly pleasures? Aye, and they would have done more good in one short half hour than will the preachings and the teachings of all the professors of religion in the world combined ever accomplish.

But amidst all the changes which have been caused through love of gain or stride of business, one spot, one burial-ground, yet remains undisturbed, and that, too, in the very heart of the city. Were you to ask a man standing at Fifth and Chestnut streets to direct you to the nearest graveyard, he would most probably advise you to take the Ridge avenue cars, and ride out to Laurel Hill, or else, perhaps, propose a visit to Woodland Cemetery, via the Walnut street line; yet at the same time one would be within a stone's-throw of either of you. And where it is we will now tell you.

Many years prior to the Revolutionary War, a member of a religious society called the "Seventh Day Baptists" devised unto the society a plot of ground for burial purposes, situated on the east side of Fifth street, between what are now Chesnut and Market streets. The first interment was in 1716, and successive ones were made until 1802. Although others may have been interred therein since then, no trace of such can now be found.

On the 28th of November, 1828, Stephen Girard leased this burial ground from the trustees for a period of 999 years, with the proviso that the dead should not be disturbed, but that the portion used for graves should ever be kept as such and in good order. Upon the part unoccupied Girard had erected, or caused to be erected, a brick building, the same now used as the office of the trustees of the Girard estate. The other portion was concealed by a brick wall, some 8 feet in height, which has served to render it almost obscure. This portion, which is about 16 feet by 30 deep, has been since then kept in the best of order. In summer time the flowers grow over the graves of the dead, and their fragrance is often wafted on the air, to the surprise of many who, in passing on summer nights, wonder whence come the delightful odors. Of the thousands that daily pass the spot, few ever dream of its being a miniature cemetery, and few even of those who visit the market adjoining know how near they are to the dead. Many unknowing ones have often wondered that the Eastern Market Company did not purchase this plot, and thus complete their building to the end of the block; but the fact that no such purchase could ever be negotiated will now serve to settle all such surmises. The trustees of the Girard estate have been applied to time and time again to make sale of this now valuable property; but the invariable answer has been, "it is impossible to make such sale;" and the readers of this, their children, their grandchildren, and their great-grandchildren, will have passed away before such a purchase can be effected.

In the northwestern corner of this plot, standing against the wall before mentioned, is a time-worn tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"This Monument was erected April, A. D. 1828, by the Trustees of the First Congregation of the Seventh Day Baptists, residing in the Township of Hopewell, in the County of Cumberland, West New Jersey, and the Trustees of the Seventh Day Baptists of the Church of Christ, in Piscataway, East New Jersey, to perpetuate the memory of Richard Sparks, who in his last testament and will gave and devised this lot for a burying ground, for the use of the 'Society of Seventh Day Baptists,' and was himself interred therein, A. D. 1716, agreeably to his request in said will, with several others, ancestors and relatives of members of said Societies, who were laid within twenty-five feet of the north end of the same.

"In memory of Elizabeth West, an aged widow of William West, who departed this life A. D. 1773.

"In memory of Jane and Elizabeth, daughters of James and Barbary Tomlinson, formerly of this city, and late of Cumberland county, West New Jersey, who died A. D. 1772.

"In memory of John and John, sons of Nehemiah and Eunice Ayres, formerly of Cumberland county, West New Jersey, and late of this city. A. D. 1802.

"In memory of Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Enoch Daniel, late of this city.

"In memory of James Ayres, late of this city, A. D. 179[illegible], and formerly of Cumberland county, West New Jersey."

The lower portion of the tablet is buried in the earth, but the above is all of the inscription. The ground is some four feet higher than the street level, and the top of the tablet reaches the coping of the wall.

THE POULTRY SHOW, at Horticultural Hall, continues to be the great attraction, and well deserves the liberal patronage it receives. The exhibition is novel and unique in the extreme, comprising fowls of all varieties, pigeons, song birds, pet animals, brook trout, and the great learned dog Sport.

THEFT OF IRON.—John Maguire was caught yesterday with some railroad iron in his possession, which he is alleged to have stolen from Broad and Race streets. He was taken before Alderman Jones and committed for trial.

CANAL TRADE.

What the Fall Freshet Did for Havre de Grace.

The old saying that "It's an ill wind that blows no good" is daily exemplified in this mundane sphere of ours. The late freshet in the Schuylkill, which proved so destructive to all sorts of property along its banks, and which for a time carried dismay and gloom with it, turned out in the end to be but a blessing in disguise for the people of Havre de Grace. The canal trade previously had been dwindling down to almost nothingness, but with the termination of the storm came an increase in the number of boats, amounting, after October 1st, to 515. Since this direction has been once more sought, the determination has arisen to seize the opportunity and retain the trade.

The business interests of the place have advanced greatly, and over 100,000 tons of coal have been shipped to Washington, Norfolk, and Richmond during the past three months. The lumber business is also fast growing, and Havre de Grace can now boast quite a number of extensive yards.

The following is a summary of the number of boats plying to and fro during the season:—

To Baltimore	1720
To Philadelphia	1300
To Havre de Grace and vicinity	1200
Total	4220

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—At last the sun shines.
—Our confectioners are happy—business is brisk.
—Our city Solons meet to-day to fuss and fume.
—Christmas trees and greens are abundant.
—The Burns Society dines this evening.
—Sojourner Truth is a plain talker.
—There is trouble in Turkeydom.
—The days are lengthening.
—It is reported that Alderman Beitler has fallen heir to a large fortune.
—There will be no market held in Spring Garden street on Saturday.
—Kilgore did not take part in the women's meeting last night.
—Eighth street retail stores this week resemble small banks.
—The reporters' banquet bids fair to be a grand success.
—Singular, that pickpockets never rob newspaper men.
—A branch of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was organized here last night.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HOST.—The telegraph last night announced the death of H. S. Benson, proprietor of the National Hotel at Washington. Mr. Benson was well and favorably known in this city, and his large circle of friends will deeply mourn his demise, both on account of their regard for him as a man and as a host. The deceased came to this city from Smyrna, Del., and started business as a hotel-keeper on Arch street, above Seventh. As fortune favored him he made additions and alterations, and finally succeeded in thouroughly establishing what is now known as the Ashland House. Extending his sphere of usefulness, he leased the Surf House at Atlantic City, which he managed so successfully that in the course of a few seasons he had accrued enough wealth from both establishments to enable him to purchase the National Hotel at Washington. He found it in anything but a good state; the unfortunate poisoning affair had cast a dampener on its prospects, and custom was fast passing away. Nothing daunted, the deceased laid hold with willing hands, and by active and untiring industry raised it to the position it now occupies. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and leaves a fortune estimated at about $200,000.

THE BOGUS WASHINGTON AUTOGRAPHIST.—Chief of Police Mulholland this morning received a letter signed Thomas Herbert, of Castle Island, county Kerry, Ireland, in which the writer lays claim to a draft of £20, which he had forwarded to Samuel Hawley, M. D., Elkton, Md., and which had been seized by the Post Office authorities on the arrest of the bogus Washington autographist some time since. It will be remembered that this individual had been, for a long time, engaged in writing to European gentlemen, representing that he was the daughter of Stonewall Jackson, and being in want, had taken occasion to offer for sale some autograph letters alleged to have been inscribed by General George Washington. Mr Herbert states that he responded to a letter signed "E," which proves to be one of a series indited by the bogus autographist. The Chief will promptly return the draft to its owner.

THE REAL CAUSE OF A COAL OIL ACCIDENT.—This morning's papers contain an account of a fire yesterday in the dwelling-house of Mr. Sweeny, Marriott street, below Fifth, said to have been caused by the leaking of coal oil from a barrel. The real facts of the case were these. A small store is kept on the first floor of the building. Under the counter was a keg containing four gallons of coal oil. Three small children had been left alone in the store, who for amusement kindled a fire under the counter and then turned on the spigot of the oil keg. The result, as might naturally be expected, was a fire.

Perhaps, if the truth were known, more of the coal oil accidents might be traced to the carelessness of children, or of those having them in charge, who leave such inflammable materials within their reach.

THE LINCOLN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—To-night the Christmas exercises of the pupils of the above-named school will take place in the building Twentieth and Coates streets. A fine programme has been prepared, consisting of music, reading of the Scriptures, recitations, humorous dialogues, addresses, etc. The proceedings will be opened at 7½ o'clock precisely.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the pupils of the girls' branch will give an exhibition of their scholastic abilities. A very amusing dialogue, subject, "The School Committee," will form part of the entertainment. Addresses are expected from Mayor Fox, John Price Wetherill, Esq., Hon. William S. Peirce, Esq., and John Clark, Esq.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—The Academy presented a brilliant scene on Wednesday evening on the occasion of the commencement of the Conservatory of Music. The stage was occupied by the graduates and the orchestra, numbering 63 performers, composed entirely of professors and pupils of the Conservatory. The opening overture was performed in masterly style, and the execution of the pupils, both in the vocal and instrumental departments, evinced the good effects of their training by careful teachers. An interesting feature of the occasion was the distribution of medals to the graduates. There were 130 bronze, 80 silver, and 5 gold medals awarded.

DERIVING PLEASURE FROM SORROW.—The pilferer who inserted the following advertisement shows a considerable amount of nerve:—

PERSONAL.—Will the Chevalier Artist "who went through" the gentleman on the cars corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, on Tuesday evening, negotiate for the Opera Tickets (to be used Thursday evening). Sorry to ran so much risk for so small an amount as pocket-book contained. E. R. LEE, No. 42 S. Eighth [illegible]. We hope that so polite a request will be complied with, as the gentleman appealed to had "a rather" way with him, and should not prove his fitness for treason, stratagem, and spoils by not having music in his soul.

CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.—The Christmas exercises of the Jefferson Girls' Grammar School, Fifth street, above Poplar, took place in the school building this morning. The proceedings were opened at 9½ o'clock by prayer, after which singing, addresses, and recitations followed. There was a large attendance of the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the whole affair passed off very successfully.

FALSE PRETENCE.—Nathan Campion had a hearing this morning before Alderman Dougherty on a charge of false pretence. Lewis Albertson, carpet dealer, accuses him of having purchased goods from his store to the amount of one hundred dollars, falsely alleging that he was the owner of property, and giving a worthless note in payment. He was held in $600 bail to appear at the next term of court.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Continued Indian Depredations—The Palisades Murderer Hangs Himself—A Policeman Frozen to Death—The Trip of the Ways and Means Committee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Unfounded Charges of Extravagance.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Committee of Ways and Means have been charged in various quarters with extravagance while engaged since the last annual session of Congress, a great part of the time from May until December, in holding meetings and conducting their investigations at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon. But it appears, on a final settlement of their accounts, th the whole amount drawn from the contingent fund and for which they have filed vouchers covering all their expenses, including those of their clerks, stenographer, and messenger, is $5772 only, instead of the alleged amount of $50,000. Looking over the vouchers, it appears that the full amount received by General Schenck, chairman of the committee, was $179 for travelling two or three times to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, in the months of April and May, and for all his expenses in those cities. The unfounded charge against him was that he had taken $10,000 of the public money and gone to Europe.

Naval Matters.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The United States steamers Yantic and Albany, now at New York, will be refitted and ordered to rejoin the North Atlantic fleet, under the command of Admiral Poor.

The Powhatan, which recently returned to Philadelphia, will be put out of commission. Orders have already been given to pay off and discharge her crew.

The Seminole is to be ordered to St. Domingo, where the United States steamer Nantucket is already on duty.

Coal for the use of the North Atlantic Squadron has been sent by the Navy Department to the Bay of Samana, now in possession of our Government.

Admiral Poor will probably soon make a visit to Hayti in his flagship, for the purpose of looking after United States interests in that vicinity.

Receipts from Customs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The receipts from customs for the past week from the five principal ports of the Atlantic coasts are as follows:—From Boston, $316,806·29; New York, $1,600,708·73; Philadelphia, $125,-237·09; Baltimore, $322,819·33; New Orleans, $1,488,051·24, making a total of $2,522,622·68 in coin.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—John Dickey, who was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree, at Hackensack, committed suicide in his cell, last night, by hanging.

A Mammoth Turkey.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A butcher of Poughkeepsie has sent a turkey to President Grant weighing forty pounds.

Stabbing Affray.

TROY, Dec. 23.—John A. Crozier fatally stabbed John Riordan for intimacy with his wife. He was arrested.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Stocks feverish. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 120¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113½; do. 1865, do., 113¼; do. do., new, 114¼; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 54; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 48½; Cumberland preferred, 29½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86⅞; Erie, 21¼; Reading, 99¾; Adams' Express, 67; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅝.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Cotton steady; sales of 200 bales middling upland at 25½c. Flour—State and Western unchanged, with rather more doing; Southern quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, new firmer, and old dull and heavy; old mixed Western nominal at $1·12; new white Southern, 97@99½c.; new yellow Southern at 94@98c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31 on the spot. Lard dull; steam rendered in tierces, 18c. Whisky quiet and nominal at 99c. for free.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Cotton very dull, with a declining tendency, and nominal at 25c. Flour quiet and steady and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1·35@1·40. Corn dull; white, 80@87c.; yellow, 88@92c. Oats dull at 52@56c. Rye firm at $1@1·05. Provisions quiet and weak, with small business and prices unchanged. Whisky—Stock and offerings light and held firmly at $1.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Being determined to reduce our very large stock of
Watches,
Jewelry,
Diamonds, and
Silverware,
We will sell all articles in our line much below the usual prices. Our stock of
Sleeve Buttons
Is very large. PLAIN RINGS in great variety.
Watches of all kinds. Some very fine
Ladies' Watches,
Heavy cases.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage by giving a call.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
12 21 4trp PHILADELPHIA.
Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A LARGE VARIETY of CHAIRS, got up expressly for the season. The largest collection of CHAIRS FOR CHILDREN, all sizes and styles, now ready. Also, some entirely new designs of LADIES' and GENTS' CAMP CHAIRS, wholesale and retail, at
Nos. 223 and 225 N. SIXTH Street.
12 22 3t I. H. WISLER.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Victory in Texas—Opposition to Judge Hoar in the Senate—Scandal Concerning Ex-Secretary Welles.

The Texas Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President to-day received a telegram from General Reynolds, stating that Davis' majority as Governor of Texas would reach four hundred, two counties not voting. Reynolds thinks there will be a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, and that three out of four Congressmen elect are Republican.

Georgia Reconstruction.

In anticipation of trouble in Georgia, on the assembling of the Legislature called by the proclamation of Governor Bullock, General Terry, commanding that district, has been ordered to make such a disposition of the troops under his command as to enable him to meet any emergency and to preserve peace. It is feared that the ousting of disqualified members of the Legislature, and the reinstatement of negroes, may lead to riot.

The Confirmation of Judge Hoar.

Senator Wilson called at the White House this morning relative to having the President withdraw the nomination of Judge Hoar. He explained to the President the nature of the opposition to Hoar, and expressed the opinion that he could not be confirmed. Under the circumstances he thought the best thing would be to withdraw him. The President seemed surprised that Hoar is so unpopular with the Senate, and especially that he should be so fiercely attacked by Republican Senators. He regretted that Hoar was not confirmed, but he did not feel at liberty to withdraw his nomination unless he (Hoar) should request him to do so. Several Senators will urge the removal of Hoar from the Cabinet on the ground that he has forfeited the confidence of his party, and that, after what has transpired in the Senate, their offical intercourse with him cannot be anything but unpleasant. It is thought that the President will request him to resign if he does not do so voluntarily.

Singular Story About ex-Secretary Welles.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A singular state of facts regarding ex-Secretary Welles has just come to light here. It will be remembered that Congress a short time since called on the Navy Department for a copy of the record of the Board of Admirals which was convened during Mr. Welles' term of office, to report upon the fitness of certain officers for promotion. This call was made because the general belief is that the recommendations of the board were rather by favor than the qualifications of the officers. When a search for the record was made it was discovered that Secretary Welles had carried it off with him. Secretary Robeson wrote to him asking to have it returned, and stating that Congress had called for it. In reply to this it is understood that the ex-Secretary wrote a very abusive letter, refusing to return the record, and saying that he regarded the operations of the Board of Admirals as entirely of a private character.

The White House.

During the recess the President's office at the White House will be closed, and no visitors will be received but members of the Cabinet. A large amount of work demanding the attention of the President has run behind, owing to his time being taken up so much of late by Congressmen, and he hopes to get through with it while Congress is away.

The Congressional Recess.

Nearly all the members of Congress have gone home to spend the holidays. About half the Senators have residences here and will remain.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Government Sale of Gold.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The sensation of to-day was the Government sale of one million gold, which took place at noon. The Sub-Treasury was crowded. There were nineteen bids, aggregating $1,676,500, at from 119⅞ to 120·65, one bid of half a million being made at 120·56. There is great anxiety respecting Boutwell's action. During the sale gold rose to 121, but fell back to 120⅝, then to ⅛, rallied to ⅜. Money market works easy; 6@7 on call. Governments are steady, without marked change. Stocks are active and lower.

Boutwell has accepted a million at highest prices bid. This makes the sale average about 120½. In the market gold is now 120⅝.

A Church Robber.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A man giving the name of John Hill was committed to-day for trial for robbing the contribution box of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He secreted himself in the church last night, and was found there this morning by the watchman.

The Thieving Policemen.

Remsen and Hannigan, the policemen convicted of robbery, were to-day sentenced to five years each in the State Prison.

FROM THE WEST.

Policeman Frozen to Death—Cheyenne Advices.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 23.—A policeman of Cheyenne was found frozen to death this morning.

The completed portion of the Denver and Pacific Railroad has been turned over to the company, who will run daily trains from Cheyenne to Evans, connecting by stage for Denver. The Indians are still committing depredations between Forts Laramie and Fetterman. Several soldiers and citizens have lately been murdered. It is said that W. R. Muir, of the Michigan Central Railroad, is to be appointed Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad. This is supposed to indicate a consolidation of the two roads.

A Murderer Hung.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 23.—Oliver A. Morgan, the murderer of John Petrie, was hung to-day. He met his fate with indifference.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 City 6s, New		100 sh Hestonv'e	11¼
c&p	98¾	100 do	11¾
$600 do	99	300 sh Read R.is.c.	49⅞
$250 Pa 6s, W L Cp.	101	100 do.....b30.	50
7 sh Mech Bank	31½	200 do is.b30	50 1-16
10 sh Leh Val...2d.	58⅜	100 do.....b10.	49⅞
6 do.....2d.	58⅜	200 do.....b30.	50
100 sh Penna R..c.	58⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Phila & E 7s.is.	85¾	100 sh Cata Pf	34¾
$3000 do	85⅞	200 do	34¾
$1000 Leh V R n 6s,		250 sh E Penna R	41
cp.	91⅜	5 sh Mor Cl Pf	62
10 sh Cam & Am.is.	116½	5 sh Bk of N Am.	232

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Celebrated Overend-Gurney Trial Concluded—The Corps Legislatif Adjourned—Bullion in the Bank of France.

Adjournment of the Corps Legislatif.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—It is probable that the present extraordinary session of the Corps Legislatif will be adjourned to-morrow.

The Overend-Gurney Trial.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Overend-Gurney trial has been concluded, resulting in their acquittal.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 6,900,000 francs since last week.

Honors to the Emperor.

The Emperor Napoleon has received a diploma as an honorary member of the Archæological Society of the Prussian-Rhenish provinces.

FROM NEW YORK.

Effects of the Storm.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—The southwest gale and snow storm still prevails. About four hundred feet of the Niagara branch of the New York Central Railroad is washed away. The trestle bridge on the same road, near the depot, was carried away by a floating crib from the breakwater. One hundred and forty feet of the Erie and Niagara Railroad on the Canada shore, opposite this city, is washed away. The passengers and freight on the New York Central, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Roads are transferred at Black Rock. The water is higher than has been known for thirty years.

A Pleasure Yacht Reported Lost in the Mediterranean.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A despatch to Carroll Livingstone reports that the yacht Meteor was lost in the Mediterranean. She was on a voyage around the world, under the command of her owner, George L. Lorillard. Philip Robinson, of this city, was on board as a guest. No lives were lost. Doubts are expressed of the truth of the story.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Incendiary Arrested.

TORONTO, Dec. 23.—J. C. Warren, Deputy United States Marshal at Boston, arrived here yesterday, and arrested John O. Robinson on a charge of incendiarism committed at Summerville, Mass. The accused was arrested under the extradition treaty.

Frauds in Bonded Warehouses.

The Montreal *Star* editorially alleges that enormous frauds have recently been committed in private bonded warehouses in Montreal, through the collusion of officials, and calls upon the Minister of Finance to cause a thorough investigation.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Seizure of Nutmegs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—A seizure of nutmegs was made on a Chelsea ferry boat this morning. The Government have enough of this article on hand by late seizures here to supply the entire country for a year.

Suicide.

Elisha Morris committed suicide at City Point Hotel last night by using laudanum.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
12 2 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuthlt6trp